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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXX VII NO. 224 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1949 PRICE 2 ANNAS

"I SAY WITH MUCH PLEASURE".....
For the last few years my daughter's hair were falling in considerable quantity without any cause and to stop that I tried many medicated hair oils but to no purpose. Then one of my friends advised me to use "Ramtirth Brahmi Oil" (Special No. 1) prepared by Ramtirth Yogashram Bombay 4.
I say with much pleasure that since the day I used this oil not only did my daughter's hair stop falling out they began to grow profusely again As for the dandruff sleepnessness and loss of memory I found this oil very effective. I recommend this oil strongly to those who are losing their hair
K. U. JAYARAMRAO.
Assistant Civil Surgeon, Mangalore.

FIFTEEN NATIONS FOLLOW THE POUND

New Currency Alignments

DEVALUATION HITS TOURISTS

LONDON, September 19 (PTI-Reuter)

AFTER the first shock of confusion at Britain's dramatic devaluation announcement a new pattern of world currency alignments was becoming clear tonight.

Fifteen countries, including most of the British Dominions and Western Union nations, have decided to follow the pound, devaluing their currencies in terms of the dollar.

Of these, 13 have maintained their former parity with the pound, while two—Holland and Sweden—have not yet announced their new rate.

Still standing aloof, from the general downward move were France and Canada—both expected, however, to announce some change after Cabinet meetings today—and Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey and Western Germany.

Undecided were Spain, Portugal, Austria, Argentina, Greece and Japan.

Indications were that the East European countries, including Czechoslovakia with her large proportion of Western trade, would make no change. Hungary has already announced an unchanged dollar rate.

While most Governments closed the banks and took counsel with their experts the first shock of the devaluation hit British tourists on the continent.

Hundreds of them, bewildered and angry besieged banks, travel agencies and British Consulates in Belgium, France, Italy and Switzerland, unable to change their travellers' cheques even at the cut rates.

Most obviously the financial result of the new sterling rate was the boom in gold shares-notably in London, South Africa and New Zealand. In Johannesburg the change was hailed with satisfaction by the gold mining industry as a much needed relief.

First indications on British export prospects came from Canada, where it was widely predicted British goods might undercut the home market.

NO IMMEDIATE BOOST

But some Washington officials warned that the automatic price reductions of British exports to the United States would not by itself mean a great immediate boost in sales.

In Japan, sources in the Economic Stabilisation Board, which plans Japanese economic policy, predicted devaluation would speed the conclusion of long-protracted sterling trade talks by encouraging sterling area exports to Japan.

Swiss Government circles expressed optimism at the probable results of Britain's step believing that while it would help the sterling area it would not seriously affect Swiss exports to Britain.

The following is a picture of world reaction to the new sterling rate.

ARGENTINE MEAT

ARGENTINA: A report in the newspaper "La Nacion" that Britain would have to pay 30 per cent more for Argentine meat was not confirmed in usually well informed circles tonight.

The paper had quoted the President of the National Economic Council, Dr. Ramon Jose Cereijo. He said, according to the report, that under the terms of the recent Anglo-Argentina Trade Pact, prices of meat and other Argentine products for Britain must be readjusted.

Responsible sources here believed Dr. Cereijo may have been misunderstood.

While prices of other Argentine products shipped to Britain are subject to negotiation, this does not apply to meat, they said, since the price for the first year was fixed in the pact.

Further, the gold guarantee clause in the pact applied only to sterling balances held by the Argentine Central Bank.

Economics Minister Dr. Roberto Ares told reporters that prices of Argentine goods for Britain would be adjusted in direct proportion to the devaluation of sterling.

NECESSARY STEP

GERMANY: The new West German Government at Bonn will discuss the devaluation question at its next meeting. The Central Council of West German Banks will also meet to consider the position.

Western licensed newspapers saw devaluation as an unpopular but highly necessary step and all agreed that the West mark could be expected to follow shortly.

Financial circles in Berlin believe

(Continued on page 7, Col. 4)

CRAZY SCENES IN LONDON

Fortunes Made In Minutes

LONDON, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): A shouting mass of stock brokers and speculators buying gold shares in an unofficial street market following devaluation of the pound sterling blocked roads in the Stock Exchange area here today.

The Stock Exchange was closed by order of the Treasury but financiers flocked all morning to the streets outside to cash in on unofficial deals in gold shares. Fortunes were made in minutes amid the craziest scenes witnessed in the financial hub of the city since before the war.

Gold shares were hoisted as much as 63 per cent over pre-devaluation levels. Randfontein, one of the companies expected to benefit most from the higher sterling gold price, soared to 27 shillings and nine pence from Friday's level of only 17 shillings.

Amongst higher priced shares, West Wits jumped by 12 shillings and nine pence to 70 shillings, and Consolidated Goldfields went up to 75 shillings, an increase of 12 shillings. One broker alone, who had been steadily accumulating gold shares over the past year in the hope of devaluation, was known to have made a profit of hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling.

Rubber prices in London today jumped to their highest levels for almost a year. Prices were over 2d. per pound higher than pre-devaluation levels.

After initial uncertainty prices followed the trend of those in Singapore and this afternoon October/December delivery grade on rubber was quoted 13sh 3/8d. per pound against 11sh 1/4d. at the close of the market on Friday.

POUND SELLS ABOVE EXCHANGE RATE

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): The pound sterling on the foreign exchange market here today sold at 2.84 1/4 dollars—2 1/4 cents above the official exchange figure for immediate delivery.

Dealing in the early afternoon reflected unusually heavy commercial buying of sterling.

In later dealings holders were asking four cents over the official rate for their sterling, and bids were 2.83 —three cents over the rate.

PAKISTAN LIKELY TO DEVALUE

KARACHI, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan is likely to devalue its rupee to meet the economic situation caused by the devaluation of the pound sterling, informed quarters believed here tonight.

While the Cabinet, which met last night, was still understood to be studying the position, knowledgeable circles thought that devaluation of the Pakistan rupee, when it comes, would probably not be so "drastic" as the 31 per cent devaluation of the sterling currency.

New Price Of Gold

LONDON, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter)—The official price of gold was today fixed at 248 eshillings per ounce, against 172 sh. 3d. previously.

ANNIVERSARY OF QUAID-I-AZAM'S DEATH

On the occasion of the first anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah's death, (Sept. 11), Quran Khwani was held at his grave. Picture shows a section of the gathering reading the Quran. The Governor-General, the Prime Minister and the Sind Governor can be recognised in the picture.

KALYAN BUS TRAGEDY

Two Killed And 11 Injured

BOMBAY, Monday: According to information received from Kalyan, two persons were killed on spot and eleven others received injuries as a result of a serious motor accident that took place on Kalyan Station Road today.

Information gathered showed that some devotees of Haji Malang Baba who had gone to his Dargah earlier in the day were returning to Kalyan Railway Station in two buses. As the buses were nearing the station, they are alleged to have tried to overtake each other at top most speed.

In doing so one of the buses dashed against a bullock cart coming from opposite direction and one of the bullocks of the cart was killed on the spot. The bus then turn turtle throwing all the passengers out. Two died on the spot while all others were injured.

The Kalyan Police who were informed rushed to the spot and removed the injured persons to Thana Civil Hospital. The drivers of both the buses were taken into custody. The Police are making further investigation.

Dacoits Loot A Colony

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 19. (UPI): Yet another dacoity was committed last night in the local B.N.R. Traffic Colony in the suburbs of Jamshedpur when about one hundred dacoits armed with deadly weapons aatacked the house of the people of the colony and looted properties.

Twenty persons are reported to have been wounded and properties worth several thousand looted away. High officials visited the place of occurence today. No arrest has yet been made.

BOMB ACCUSED DISCHARGED

Lack Of Evidence

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19. (PTI): Bimal Chakravarty, accused in the Maidan Bomb Throwing Case, was discharged today by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as "no sufficient evidence was forthcoming against the accused".

Chakravarty was arrested along with three others on July 14 last at the Brigade Parade Ground in connection with the bomb-throwing incident which occurred, when the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was addressing a public meeting there. The incident resulted in death of one armed constable and injury to others. Three other suspects had already been discharged for want of evidence.

Prisoners To Blame

NAGPUR, Sept. 19. (PTI): Communist prisoners in Amraoti Jail, who clashed with the jail and police officials on September 2 last, were "wholly to blame", according to the report of the magisterial enquiry into the incident.

"The police who used no force, except for lifting of prisoners, behaved with commendable restraint and patience," the report adds.

India Had To Follow U.K.: No Alternative

RISE IN PRICES WILL BE CHECKED: A WARNING

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19. (PTI).

A Finance Ministry communique today says that the general price level or the cost of production should not increase and the internal prices of commodities will not be affected by devaluation of the rupee in relation to the dollar.

At the same time, the communique adds: "Government are taking and will take such measures as may be necessary to counteract any tendency to bring about speculative rise in prices".

The communique states that there will be no further imports of foodgrains from the dollar area during the current year and food prices will not be affected.

The communique says that the internal value of the rupee is not affected in any way. Neither the money in possession of people nor their bank deposits will be affected in the slightest degree. The devaluation will have no effect on the prices of commodities which are essentially of indigenous origin and which are the main items entering into the cost of living index.

Defensive Measure

The communique states that India did not favour devaluation as a corrective to balance of payments difficulties in regard to dollars but there was no alternative for India but to follow other sterling area countries and devalue rupee as a "defensive measure".

The communique says: "The Government of India's proposal to devalue the rupee to the same extent as the pound sterling has been accepted by the International Monetary Fund. The rupee will now be equivalent to 21 United States cents as against 30.225 cents and the per value in grammes of fine gold per rupee will now be 0.186621 giving a value of Rs. 166.6666 per fine ounce of gold. This value will come into effect immediately.

The exchange rate between the

(Continued on page 7, Col. 3)

No Monetary Transactions In Post Offices For Three Days

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19, (PTI): On September 19, 20 and 21 the post offices will not execute any monetary transactions such as Postal Savings Bank accounts, insured articles, postal cash certificates, money orders etc., a Government press note announced today.

The post offices will conduct other normal business like clearance of letter boxes, sale of stamps, despatches and deliveries. Ordinary registered articles which do not contain any money will be accepted for booking on these days, the press note added.

The Deputy Post Master, Bombay, today announced that all post offices in the Bombay area will perform normal functions, from Tuesday, September 20, with the exception that no monetary transaction will be allowed. Ordinary registered articles not containing money will also be accepted.

He added that Tuesday, September 20, and Wednesday, September 21, having now been announced as full working days, all members of the postal staff are expected to attend to their normal duties on these two days.

WANTED: DEFINITE ECONOMIC POLICY

Need For Building Up Export Trade

By Our Commercial Editor

THE Government of India, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund, has devalued the rupee by 30 per cent, following Britain's announcement regarding devaluation of the pound sterling from the rate of 4.03 dollars to the pound to 2.80 dollars. This shows to what extent we are influenced by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is true that the country is passing through a serious economic crisis, created by inflation, scarcity of foodstuffs and of consumer goods, and low industrial production.

Our imports for the year 1948-49 are reported to be Rs. 580 crores against exports of about Rs. 425 crores, leaving a deficit of almost Rs. 155 crores. This is mainly due to the inflated value of the rupee. The Government has failed to increase our export trade to earn more dollars.

The internal purchasing power of the rupee is not more than one-fourth of its pre-war level while the foreign exchange value of the rupee has remained constant.

In the past, the rupee was linked to the pound sterling at the exchange ratio of 1sh. 6d. but since India joined the International Monetary Fund the rupee has been de-linked from the pound sterling and its exchange has been fixed at a little more than Rs. 3.3 to a dollar or in terms of gold to a little less than 0.27 grams of fine gold to a rupee.

There was a demand for devaluation of the rupee by at least 12½ per cent as the foreign exchange value of the rupee was artificially forced by the British to 1sh. 6d. in 1924, much to the detriment of our economy. The disequilibrium in the balance of payments amply proved the unsuitability of the existing high exchange.

INDISCRIMINATE IMPORTS

Unwisely we allowed our imports to increase. Imports of foodstuffs in 1948-49 amounted to Rs. 130 crores; industrial materials, silk, scrap steel and wood pulp amounted to Rs. 60 crores; mineral oils, Rs. 40 crores; capital goods, Rs. 95 crores; chemicals and dyes, Rs. 30 crores; medicines, drugs and motor cars, Rs. 90 crores; while luxury and non-essential goods imports amounted to Rs. 40 crores. The Government misjudged the situation and allowed indiscriminate imports under the Open General Licence.

Later on, the Government realised its folly and some restrictions were placed on imports. The officials responsible were obsessed with the prevailing conditions of a sellers' market and we were told that foreign imports were necessary to fight inflation.

But there was no relief and the cost of living kept on rising month after month. This state of affairs was partly brought about to some extent by the defective transport system, hoarding and black-marketing, which became normal practices with unscrupulous traders and further disorganised the economic position.

We export raw jute, raw cotton, hides and skins, oilseeds, tea and manganese ore. But, due to partition of the country, our exports have declined. There is enough room to build up export trade in cotton cloth, tea, oils and oilseeds and a few manufactured goods. But the handicap from which our goods suffer is inferior quality and high price.

There were various remedies: Price could have been lowered to some extent by withdrawing export and excise duties, wherever they exist. Even the Sales Tax proved harmful to some extent. The margin of profit may have been controlled by reducing the high prices of raw materials and increasing industrial production per capita.

But now, a different more drastic course has been adopted: devaluation is an accepted fact. In the process of devalution, we must be careful about readjustments.

WANTED DEFINITE POLICY

The Government must decide once and for all on a definite economic policy and there should be no deviation from it, even if devaluation leads to some sort of inflation.

Lack of insight and foresight on the part of those who control the economic destiny of India, is partly responsible for the present economic chaos.

We must realise that we are an importing country and we will have to pay 30 per cent more for our imports of foodstuffs and other essential goods.

India is not Britain. Our country is primarily an agricultural country while Britain is an industrial country. By copying British methods we shall not be benefited.

If we want to have a place in the nations of the world we must produce more and more to export. The devaluation will restrict imports to some extent and will give an impetus to exports but not without its adverse effect.

It may help to some extent to establish equilibrium in our balance of payments but it will be at the cost of other hardships.

The devaluation is also likely to affect repayment of loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund: These loans, particularly the loan from the World Bank for the purchase of locomotives and parts from the U.S.A. and Canada, have to be repaid at the higher dollar rate. This is bound to affect our financial structure, as it imposes a 30 per cent increase on this side of Government borrowing.

Let us not forget that the Government has laid several big plans for industrial development which will need crores of rupees.

Unless the internal position improves and effective co-operation comes from industrialists, no useful purpose will be served. The Government must take effective steps to check the inflationary effects of the devaluation.

Labour must also realise the necessity to bring down the manufacturing cost with a view to build up export trade.

SAFEGUARD STERLING BALANCES

On the top of all this, the Government must safeguard our sterling balances. Once the step is taken it must be followed without any fear of retaliation by any country as our step is mainly due to huge liabilities and is not intended for any undue gain.

Worldwide depression in trade has started and this new move of devaluation of the pound and the rupee is bound to have some effect on countries from whom we import.

But the present exchange ratio of 1s. 6d. also needs attention from the Government, as we are left to buy more from the sterling area. Unless the sterling area also buys from us, the purpose of the devaluation will be defeated.

HOW TO FIGHT DOLLAR FAMINE

Dr. S. G. Panandikar, former Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce said that the true remedies for the dollar famine in the sterling areas are three. They are, the abolition of American tariff walls, enabling freer imports; the investment of the U. S. capital abroad, as England did in the 19th century; an increase of production in Britain and the United States of America, by more intense efforts on the part workers of the two countries.

He also felt that so long as India depended on America for food imports and other necessaries, devaluation would send up the cost of living in the country, create a demand for higher wages, send up the cost of production and eventually affect the exports.

INDIA WILL NOW HAVE TO BUY BRITISH

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (PTI): The devaluation of the sterling and the rupee would immediately accelerate the process of slashing India's imports from hard currency areas, authoritative sources said here today.

India, according to these sources, will have to reduce her imports from hard currency areas by 30 per cent, since the prices of such imports will go up by 30 per cent, and she may have to effect even greater reductions if she was not to exceed the rupee ceiling fixed for the import of these goods.

Dollar imports will progressively go down unless dollar prices themselves go down which, in the opinion of these sources, is a distinct possibility.

RAW MATERIALS

They explained that by the devaluation of the sterling, hard currency areas, particularly the United States, would get raw materials at cheaper cost in relation to dollars, and thus the cost of production there would go down as far as goods produced from these raw materials were concerned. Such goods would have to be made available to "devalued" countries at cheaper prices. There would be some time lag, however, before a steady level was reacted between prices of goods already produced from highly priced raw materials and prices of the goods which will be produced hereafter from the lower priced raw materials.

The devaluation would have no effect on India's imports from soft currency areas as far as their value was concerned, authoritative sources said.

COST OF LIVING

They maintained that the devaluation should not affect the present cost of living in India to any material extent because India's imports from non-dollar countries, which exceeded 75 per cent of the total imports, would remain unaffected. For the remaining 25 per cent of imported goods, India would have to pay higher prices and only to that extent the prices of certain commodities would rise.

Food prices should not go up as India, these sources said, would not be importing food, from dollar areas. Prices of machinery, steel and non-ferrous metals imported from dollar countries would go up to some extent but India would try to switch over to imports of these goods from Britain, because of parallel devaluation. Actually, these sources added, the delivery position of British machinery and other goods had improved, and, therefore, the present disinclination on the part of Indian importers to go in for British machinery and other goods would disappear.

CHURCHILL WANTS PARLIAMENT CALLED

LONDON, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. Winston Churchill for the Conservative Party, today asked for the British Parliament to be called together not later than next week to consider the new situation created by devaluation of the pound.

Parliament is not due to meet again until October 18.

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Offers are invited for 6 tons of Soda Ash Light 58 p.c. of U.S.A. Origin to be disposed of on account and risk of the Imperial Paper and Stationery Mart, 131, Railway Road, Jullundur City. Interested parties contact Messrs. Alfred E. McKenzie & Co., Ltd., Yusuf Building, 51, Churchgate Street, Bombay. (5684)

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Wanted Stockists and Agents throughout Bombay Presidency for sale of our Sports Goods. Reliable parties interested in this trade should contact National Sports Works, Kartarpur, (District Jullundur) 5809

Wanted Agents for securing orders of our high grade Pictorial and Novelty Calendars, National Calendar Mfg. Company—Howrah. 5715

Wanted Agents for U.S.A. "Wonder Book of Knowledge. Rs. 100/- monthly income possible with very small investment. Free literature and terms from: "RA" Deptt. Post Box 2227, Madras 2. 5639

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Camera Goods. Recently cleared a small consignment of Camera Shutter Cloth. Trade enquiries to Meco Studios. Props: Mahomed Ebrahim & Co., Ltd., 2/18-C. Mount Road, Madras 5661

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven allurine colours 60" width Lovely for curtains Call at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1 (6773A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons domiciled in the Bombay Province and also from non-Muslim displaced persons from Pakistan for the temporary post of a Stenographer in Bombay, in the mofussil scale of pay of Rs. 100-8-140. The post is sanctioned for a period of 3 years.

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D. A. SHAH,
Joint Registrar for
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20 Bombay Poona Road,
Poona 3.
5802

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites Tenders for reconditioning of scrap white metal No. 6 (Mushroom shape ingots) Forms, obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13, at Rs. 2/-/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 12th October, 1949 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) 5803

TENDER NOTICE

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER G.I.P. Railway, Lonavla invites tenders up to 15 hrs on 14th October 1949, for the purchase of coal ashes available at Igatpuri.

The Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/-/-. This sum will not be refunded. 5808

NOTICE

MR. T. P. DURGANARAYAN alias T. P. D. NARAYAN have ceased to be in our service and have no connection whatsoever with this firm and is not authorised to represent the company in any way whatsoever.

V. W. AWATI,
Proprietor
M/s. PUTARJUN & CO.
Ghia Mansion, Sutarchawl,
Bombay, 2.
1159

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of Policy No. 41381 on the Life of Mr. Subraya Puttu Kumtakar, a duplicate policy will be issued and the claim will be settled thereunder unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

K. BALASUBRAHMANYAM.
Manager and Actuary.
1158

LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. BHARAT FILM COMPANY, of Bombay have contracted to purchase sole perpetual rights of exploitation, exhibition and distribution and/or sale of the under-production picture entitled "PYAR KI MANZIL" produced by Messrs. Superteam Federal Production in Hindi version for the Province of Bombay usually known in film trade. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said picture by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lien, gift, trust or otherwise is required to intimate the undersigned in writing at their below mentioned address within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without any reference or regard to any such claim which will be considered as waived.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1949.

AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI,
Attorneys for Messrs.
Bharat Film Co.
Hamam House,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
5807

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE B. P. T. DOCKS.

In accordance with Sec. 64 A of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks MENESSE & CO. will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY the 22nd September 1949 at 2 p.m. at Alexandra Dock; No. 11 (Uncleared) warehouse, colettes: Building materials (Grain magnisite): motor car accessories (tools etc.); loose spectacle frames. Machinery: Rayon velvets; toys: eyebath.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF ANTIQUE COLLECTIONS.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of the insolvent Naoroji Rustomji Wadia in insolvency No. 27 of 1949. M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 24-9-49 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) at Wadia House, 2nd Floor next to Panday Sanatorium, Wodehouse Road, unique old, rare and valuable collection of old Canton Vases, jars, garden seats, wall plates, ormello wall plates, panels, Parian figures, Bronze Elec. figures, Candlebras, and clocks, satsumaware, tea sets, Dresden and ivory figures, sandalwood boxes, Rich paintings and scenes, Italian carved furniture, show cases, bookcases, valuable books, Bible, wardrobes, dressing table and numerous other articles. The official assignee will confirm the sale on the spot. Terms: 25% Cash deposit.

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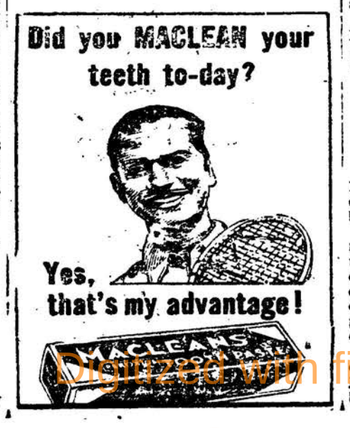

"CROSS ROADS" CASE REMANDED

Appeal Allowed

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tendolkar)

Ramesh Thaper, Editor of the "Cross Roads" ..... Appellant (Original Petitioner)
vs.
The Province of Bombay ..... Respondent

Allowing the appeal of the appellant, the editor of an English weekly against a judgment of Mr. Justice Coyajee, Their Lordships remanded the appellant's petition to the trial court for hearing on the merits.

The appellant had presented a petition to the High Court for writs of certiorari and prohibition against the Government for quashing an order passed by it on 20th July, 1949 under Section 9A of the Public Security Measures Act prohibiting the appellant from publishing his weekly for a period of three months. The trial judge had dismissed the petition on the ground that Section 9A referred merely to the subjective satisfaction of the Government and the court had no jurisdiction to examine whether it had been properly passed.

Contrasting the language of Section 9A with that of other Sections of the Security Act in which the matter was left to the subjective determination of the Government, Their Lordships held, that in the absence of express words to that effect, the legislature could not be presumed to have given unrestricted powers to the executive as far as the liberty of the press was concerned. In Their Lordships' opinion the principle of Liversidge's case did not apply to the construction of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act which had not been shown to be emergency legislation. Their Lordships, therefore, held that the Court had jurisdiction to look into the matter on its merits and accordingly remanded it to the trial judge.

Mr. L. M. Zaveri instructed by Messrs. Gokhale Kale & Co. appeared for the appellant.

The Acting Advocate General, Mr. M. P. Amin instructed by Messrs. Little & Co. appeared for the respondent.

IMPORT MORE MACHINERY

Sir C. P.'s Recipe To End Financial Crisis

SALEM, Sept. 19 (PTI)—Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said here last evening that "India plus Pakistan could dictate to the world in three or four products: the sooner the political controversies and differences now dividing the two countries are settled the better it will be for the peoples of both countries."

Sir Ramaswami Iyer who was addressing a meeting here on "India's role in the international trade and commerce" said the latest annual report of the Reserve Bank of India showed some little economic improvement in the country but generally the future was shrouded in mystery.

"With regard to iron and steel, key industries, all the existing facilities had not been utilised and production had been disappointing. In textiles and sugar, production had fallen "deplorably". The investing capacity of the people showed no sign of improvement and people were now less willing to venture with their money on industrial undertakings.

"They had an unfavourable balance in trade in May 1949 to the tune of Rs. 34 crores, while their cash balances had dwindled to Rs. 100 crores. Giving his own recipte for alleviating the present position, Sir C. P. said they should now concentrate on capturing the internal market and importing capital machinery even at some sacrifice from America.

SEND DELEGATION TO BURMA

Chettiars' Demand

MADRAS, Sept. 19 (UPI)—A deputation on behalf of the Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association led by M. Kumarraja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar waited today on Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, the Premier of Madras, Mr. M. S. Venkatsalam, P.W.D. Minister and Mr. Gopal Reddy, Finance Minister and presented a memorandum saying that an Indian Delegation should be immediately sent to Burma to negotiate with the Government of Burma on the question of getting adequate compensation for the lands owned by Indians there under the Burma Government's Land Nationalisat Act.

It may be recalled that the Indian Delegation headed by the Congress President which was to proceed to Burma in this connection in February last had to cancel its trip on the advice of the Government of Burma.

It is stated that 30 lakhs acres of land in Burma valued at about Rs. 90 crores is being owned by Indians, mostly Nattukkottai Chettiars.

No Early Marriage In Indian Army

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19, (PTI): The Indian Army has decided to discourage marriages of officers below 25.

There will be no actual ban but to make prospective father-in-laws think twice before giving away their daughters in marriage to younger officers, it has been decided that if an officer below 25 enters into matrimony, he will not get married accommodation.

Already married candidates are disqualified for entry into the Armed Forces Academy which takes boys between 15 and 17.

RAJASTHAN PRESS CONFERENCE

The Rajasthan Transport Minister, Shri Bhurelal Baya, addressed a Press Conference at Jaipur on September 15 when he announced that the through booking of goods between India and Pakistan has been resumed.

Students' Organisations Should Eschew Politics

NEHRU'S ADVICE: NEED FOR GAINING EXPERIENCE STRESSED

AMBALA, Sept. 19 (P.T.I.).

THE Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said here today that student organisations should not take part in politics, though he would not mind students in their individual capacity taking interest in politics. "If students' organisations participate in politics, they are bound to be exploited by political organisations hence they will lose their separate entity."

Pandit Nehru advised the students to eschew narrow-mindedness which, he said, hampered the progress of a country.

The Prime Minister was addressing the conference of the East Punjab Students Congress. The Governor of East Punjab, Lady Trivedi and the Premier, Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, were present.

The Prime Minister said that in other countries the functions of the students' organisations were to help students to make up the deficiency in education. The real purpose of education, the Prime Minister added, was to sharpen the mind and inculcate independent thinking. He criticised the present educational system which, he said, was useless.

DEGREES AND JOBS

To pass examinations was a secondary thing in England but here it was considered a form of passport for securing a job. This did not help the students at all.

He referred to the recommendations of the University Commission and said that it had been laid down that degrees should not be a condition for jobs in Government or other services. Education should widen the mental horizon. Pandit Nehru disclosed that in interviews to foreign services he had on many occasions rejected candidates with high academic qualifications but selected promising and brilliant boys with lesser academic qualifications who were suited to the job.

Pandit Nehru referred to various student organisations, particularly to the Federation which, he said, was a branch of the Communist Party. He was not against Communism as such but Indian Communists, he asserted, had not the good of the country at heart.

WITHOUT EXPERIENCE

Pandit Nehru then criticised the role of student organisations for passing resolutions and giving gratis advice to the Government. If they had so much experience why did they not join the administration, he asked.

Without gaining experience they could not form their own opinion. By making speeches only, students could not become politicians. Experience was necessary in politics as in other professions such as doctors, engineers, etc. In short, experience was necessary to achieve anything. If the students wasted their time during school days, it would not be possible for students to prosper in life or achieve their ideal.

Pandit Nehru asserted that in India opportunities were widening and they could go a long way if there was a will to grasp opportunities.

R. K. PATIL CANCELS ALL ENGAGEMENTS

Rushes To Warora On News Of Father's Death

POONA, Sept. 19. (PTI): Mr. R. K. Patil, Commissioner for Food Production, cut short his address to a food conference here today to hasten to Warora, Central Provinces, on receipt of news that his father had died there.

The conference broke up after passing a condolence resolution. Mr. Patil left by car for Kalyan to catch the Nagpur Express for Warora. All his engagements in Poona have been cancelled.

Tara Singh Not In Good Health

AMBALA, Sept. 19, (UPI): Replying to a question at the press conference held here today, Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said that according to his information, he could tell them that Master Tara Singh was not in good health. He always suffered from some sort of illness. But he was being properly looked after and cared for.

LEFT UNITY CONFERENCE

Participating Bodies For Nagpur Session

PATNA, Sept. 19 (UPI): Pandit Sheel Bhadra Yajee, Chairman of the All India Forward Bloc, said here last night that uptil now many organisations have agreed to participate in the All India Left Unity Conference which will be held at Nagpur in the second week of October next under the presidentship of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

They are the All India Forward Bloc, Socialist Republican Party of India, Desha Sevak Party of India, the Bengal and United Provinces I.N.A. Committees, the Maharashtra Peasants and Workers Party, the Kerala Socialist Party, the All India United Kisan Sabha, the All India United Trade Union Congress, the Revolutionary Socialist Party of India, the Red Communist Party of India, the Revolutionary Communist Party of India, the Bolshevik Party of India, the Democratic Vanguard of India, the Socialist Unity Centre, the Peasants and Workers League of India, the Revolutionary Workers Party of India (Fourth International) the Communist-Workers League of India, the Trotsky-Mazdoor Party of India, the Utkal Sammelani Democratic Party of Orissa and the Social Democratic Party of the Central Legislature.

'TREAT THE PUBLIC WITH COURTESY'

Katju's Call To W. Bengal Police

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19, (PTI): The Governor of West Bengal, Dr. K. N. Katju, told the Calcutta police officers and men at their annual parade today that in the discharge of their duties they should treat the members of the public with great courtesy, humility and consideration.

The Governor, who took the salute at a march past of different police units, congratulated the force for their smart turn up. He said that the people of Calcutta numbering more than five million, looked up to them for care and sympathetic watchfulness.

Dr. Katju said that he was very much heartened to see during the past six months that on numerous occasions when fire arms were used by criminals, members of the public came out valiantly to assist the police in the discharge of their duties. This was a welcome feature and he hoped it would develop further. The old inclination to treat the police force as something distinct from the people had already disappeared and the citizens of Calcutta and India as a whole should now look upon them as something of their own, as part of Government, which was now peoples Government, the Governor added.

Working Of Co-operative Department In Gujerat

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

Consequent on the merger of Baroda State with Bombay Province, certain changes in the administrative arrangements of the Co-operative Department have been made in Gujrat. There will in future be two Deputy Registrars one with headquarters at Ahmedabad and the other with headquarters at Baroda, the jurisdiction of the former extending to Mehsana, Banaskantha, Ahmedabad, Amroli Kaira and Sabarkhantha and of the latter to Baroda, Broach, Panch Mahals, Surat (including Nawsari) and Dangs.

There will be six Assistant Registrars, one each at Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Naidiad, Godhara, Baroda and Surat. Their jurisdiction will extend respectively to Mehsana and Banaskantha, to Ahmedabad and Amroli to Kaira and Sabarkantha, to Panch Mahals, to Baroda and Broach and to Surat (including Nawsari) and Dangs.

WARNING TO PUBLIC

Denatured Spirit To Contain Poison

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

With a view to making denatured spirit nauseating and abhorrent for potable use, the Government of Bombay has decided that its present denaturing ingredients should be supplemented by 0.5 per cent naphthalene. At present, it contains 0.5 per cent, caoutchoucine and 0.5 per cent pyridine.

Denatured spirit in future will consist of 98.5 per cent. spirit, 0.5 per cent cabutchoucine, 0.5 per cent pyridine and 0.5 per cent naphtahalena. This spirit, if used for potable purposes, will act as a poison and manifest poisonous symptoms which may prove fatal.

All wholesale sales, issues from distilleries and imports from outside the province, of denatured spirit will contain these three ingredients from October 1, 1949, and no sale of denatured spirit other than that containing these ingredients will be permitted, after November 1, 1949.

All bottles, jars, drums and casks containing denatured spirit shall bear a lable printed in red, marked "Poison", with skull and cross bones in the centre and a warning "For external use only, not to be taken internally"—in English and the regional language of the district.

RESEARCH ON SOLAR MOVES

Kodaikanal Observatory Report

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19, (UPI): Some interesting facts relating to solar activity are disclosed by the annual report of the Kodaikanal Observatory for the year 1948.

According to its observations, the maximum of the present cycle of sunspot activity was reached by about the middle of 1947, and there was a general decrease in all forms of solar activity in 1948 as compared with the previous year. In conformity with the usual trend, there was an equatorial drift of the zones of maximum sunspot activity and a pole ward drift of the zones of maximum prominence activity. There were 2 days in 1948 on which the sun's disc was free from spots as against the absence of a single day of its kind during the previous two years.

A brilliant comet which roused considerable popular interest was observed in November in the south-eastern sky in the early morning hours. Visual and photographic observations of the comet were made during the period November 11 to December 14 1948.

The Magnetic Observatory at Kodaikanal which was closed down in 1923 was revived during the year and systematic observations of the magnetic elements were commenced with a view to studying the correlation between solar phenomena and associated terrestrial magnetic disturbance.

PRINTING PRESSES IN KOLHAPUR

Need For Fresh Declaration

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

The Paper Control Orders issued by the Central Government are applicable to the former Kolhapur State area, which has now merged with the Bombay Province.

Under Clause 17 of the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1945, no printing press in this area can now be allowed to operate unless a declaration is filed by the keeper of the press before the Collector of Kolhapur, under Sec. 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and a paper quota is obtained by it from the Paper Controller, Bombay.

The keepers of the existing presses in these areas should, therefore, arrange to make a declaration mentioned above first and then submit their applications for permission to operate their presses with a paper quota to the Paper Controller, Government of Bombay, Secretariat, Bombay, furnishing particulars regarding the machinery installed, together with a copy of the declaration so filed.

Similarly, the existing publishers of books and manufacturers of exercise books, account books, articles of stationery and other articles made from paper in these areas should submit their applications for registration as such to the Paper Controller, Bombay, furnishing particulars regarding quantity of paper consumed by them in the Calender year 1948 as required by Clauses 23 and 28 of that order, respectively. In the case of publishers of books, the quantity of paper consumed for text-books and that for non-text books should be shown separately.

The applications should be sent through the Divisional Paper Control Inspector, S. D. Belgaum, before October 10, 1949.

Frank Anthony Injured In Car Accident

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19. (PTI): Mr. Frank Anthony, Anglo-Indian leader and member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, was injured in a car accident last night.

Mr. Anthony was driving back home in his car after a shoot when, blinded by the lights of an approaching car, he rammed his vehicle into a traffic post. Three other occupants in the car were also injured. Mr Anthony was removed immediately to hospital.

His condition is now reported to be satisfactory.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

EXHIBIT INDIAN SCENES ABROAD

Kitson's Plea At Photo Exhibition

BOMBAY, Monday.

"No country cries out so much for expression as India, and I wish more photographs depicting Indian scenes were exhibited abroad," said Mr. G. V. Kitson, Deputy High Commissioner for the U.K. opening the Eighth All-India Exhibition of Photography at the B.E.S.T. Conference Hall this evening.

The Deputy High Commissioner added that the camera artist had vast scope to bring out the life and beauty of a people and depict them as they were. The camera artist with his effects of light and shade, colour and contrast, brought out the truth. There was an angle of beauty which camera art revealed. Many of the scenes exhibited at the Hall were Indian and this country with its colour and variety offered much scope for the talent of the photographic artist.

Mr. Kitson suggested that more of the kind of photographs on exhibition at the hall should be exhibited outside India, and should adorn the walls of Indian embassies abroad. They should be made into posters and sent overseas for display to reveal to the people of other countries the life of the people here.

Following the opening of the exhibition by the Deputy High Commissioner, Mrs. Kitson distributed the awards to the winners of prizes in the exhibition.

An Unforgettable MASTERPIECE

Gopinath

Now AT

ROYAL

OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30

Ad. Bkg. 9-30 to 12-30, 3 to 6-30

*MUNAWAR SULTANA *SHYAM *Kuldeep *Urmilla and Cuckoo are great in

KANEEZ

Director: KRISHNA KUMAR

Music: GHULAM HAIDER

NOW in 8th WEEK

SUPER

3-15, 6-15, 9-15. Sun. 12-15.
Booking 9-30 to 11-30 & 5 to 6-30.
A GRAND P. Release.

SEASON'S BEST LAUGH-GETTER!

CHANDA KI CHANDNI

REHANA

Jairaj, Veera.

8TH WEEK

Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30.

MINERVA

Sun. Mat. 12-30.

BROADWAY

Sat., Sun. Mat. 12-30.

A JAISINH Release.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 13, 2005.
Muslim: Zilkad 26 1368.
Parsi: Farvardin 18 1319.
Sunrise 6-27 A.M., Sunset 6-38 P.M.
Hightide 10-30, 22-26 Lowtide 03-48, 16-43.

Municipal Schools Committee: 3-40 p.m.

Today's Engagements

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE: Press conference by Dr. Henry H. Kessler, President of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, at U.S.I.S. Office, Queens Road, 11 a.m.

G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE: Dr. Kessler will address medicos at the College, Main Hall, 4 p.m.

SOCIETY FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED: Public lecture by Dr. Kessler, Taj Mahal Hotel, Banqueting Hall, 6-15 p.m.

GUJERAT KHEDUT SANGH: Mr. Prajibhai Desai will address a press conference at the Journalist Club, 12 noon.

ROTARY CLUB: Address by Mr. M. R. Masani on his impressions of Brazil Green's Hotel, 1-45 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Mr. K. H. Kabbur will give a talk on his experiences in Japan, at the office of the Chamber, Churchgate, 4 p.m.

LABOUR COLLEGE: Mr. Achyut Patwardhan will speak on Socialist thought at Podar College, Matunga 6-45 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY: Dastur Bode's lecture, Cama Oriental Institute, Fort 6 p.m.

"C" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Kaka Kalelkar will deliver a public speech at Keshav Baug, Princess St., 7 p.m.

CITY DOCKYARD EXPANSION

Preliminary Survey Completed

BOMBAY, Monday (PTI)—Preliminary survey work on the expansion of the 75-year old existing Naval Dockyard in Bombay has been completed by two British naval dockyard experts.

Mr. S. S. Harrison and Mr. James Fairweather of Sir Alexander Gibb and Company, well known naval dockyard engineers in the United Kingdom, who had been invited by the Government of India, will submit their report to the Defence Ministry of the Government of India early next year.

During their four-week stay in Bombay and Delhi, they conferred with the Captain Superintendent of Naval Dockyard, Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry-Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Indian Navy and senior officials of the Defence Ministry.

Mr. Harrison left for London last week and Mr. Fairweather will fly to London on Wednesday.

PAYMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES TAX

BOMBAY, Monday: The second quarter of the financial year 1949-50 or the Motor Vehicles Tax ends on September 30. The owners of motor vehicles, who have paid the tax for the second quarter only, are now required to pay for one or more quarters. They should remit the tax to the Regional Transport Office, Gymnasium Road, Off Cruickshank Road, Bombay, in such good time as to get it credited by October 15, 1949. Payment will be accepted on working days between 10-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.

Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay.

Payment will not be accepted without the production of a certificate of insurance.

The owners desiring to keep their vehicles off the road should intimate accordingly to the Regional Transport Office before September 30.

GALA OPENING—ON THRUSDAY, 22ND SEPT.
POET PRADEEP'S SONGS SET To The MUSIC OF C. RAMCHUNDER & ANIL BISWAS

Produced at BOMBAY TALKIES Studios

GIRLS' SCHOOL

Starring:—GEETA BALI, SOHAN, SAJJAN, MANGALA & Ram Singh.

Daily: 3, 6-15, & 9-30 Sun. & Holi. 11-45 AT NEW WEST-END Ad. Bkgs.— 10 to 12. 4 to 6.

A SHARDA KINE Release

THE SOARING SOULS

That flew into Higher Heights to escape from the Heavy Drags of Society—

J. S. PICTURES Progressive Social:

DRAWING PACKED Houses at

Raat-ki-Rani

MUNAWAR SULTANA SHYAM Sulochana Chatterjea Jagdish Sethi OM PRAKASH A PAREKH P. Release.

EXCELSIOR
FOR ONE WEEK
3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Booking 9-30 to 1 & 2-30 to 7.

KRISHNA
3-30, 6-30, 9-30.
Sun. 12-30.
Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6.

KISMET-NEPTUNE
KASTURBA—UDAY

'RE-IMPOSE CONTROLS TO MEET CRISIS'

Hind Mazdoor Sangh Executive's Plea

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE Working Committee of the Hind Mazdoor Sangh which concluded its two day session this afternoon advocated immediate re-imposition of all war-time controls and planned production for the textile industry to meet the present crisis.

The Committee also urged Government to reduce prices of textile goods to level within the reach of common man, control of distribution either by Government or by co-operative consumers' organisation and supply necessary materials to industry for maintaining production. The Committee requested Government to promulgate an ordinance authorising them to take over the management of closed-down industrial units and to provide unemployed workers with adequate compensation and relief for the period of their unemployment.

ECONOMIC BOTTLENECK

The Working Committee of the Sangh viewed with grave concern the steadily deteriorating economic situation in the country. "The crisis in our economy has been caused", the Committee believed, "to no small extent, by the policies of the Government. Preference for decontrol reliance on capitalists for economic development, and opposition to planning are the main props of the Government's economic policy which are undermining the economic health of the country".

"The situation is further worsened by the recent announcement of the devaluation of the rupee which is bound to entail hardships to the workers as it would raise the cost of living through higher prices, and by fostering export deplete the markets of essential commodities for the common people."

The Committee felt that the Government's present policy far from easing the economic crisis, was likely to deepen it and urged upon the Government to revers etheir policy and spread the burden of economic burden more evenly by abandoning reliance on "laisser faire" and move towards planned economic development of India in the frame-work of economic equality

Considering the proposed formation of the Asian Federation of Labour, the Committee viewed that the question of the affiliation or otherwise of the Sangh to such Federation as and when formed, be deferred, pending the completion of the London Conference for the creation of the new Trade Union International.

TODAY'S RADIO

TUESDAY, September 20, 1949

BOMBAY+A

7-30 a.m Dilip Kumar (Gujarati Bhajan). 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram. 7-45 Pramila Jadhav (Bhairavin). 8-0 News (E). 8-15 News (H). 8-30 Shreekant Thakre (Violin par Bhairon). 8-45 News (B). 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude Gujarati Pad. 1-0 News (G). 1-10 As in Bombay B. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Philadelphia Sym. Orch. 4-20 School Broadcast. 5-0 R. Ashtekar (Khayal Vilambit our Drut Shree Bhajan). 5-30 As in Bombay B. 6-0 News (E). 6-10 News (H). 6-20 Shaukat Husain (Pahari Geet). 6-30 Rambhau Gulauni (Jaitashree) 7-0 Topic of Day. 7-10 Locals 7-15 Shreekant Thakre (Violin par Marwa). 7-30 M. D. Kelkar (Bhoop). 7-45 Shaukat Husain (Ghazal). 8-0 Dilipkumar (Gujarati Geet). 8-15 News (G). 8-30 As in Bombay B. 9-0 News (E). 9-15 News (H). 9-30 As in Bombay B. 10-0 There's Something in Air by Adi Marzban. 10-30 Rustom Ardeshir Dalal (De Curtis). 10-45 Hellen Traubel.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A. 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Rambhau Baulani (Todi). 8-30 News (M). 8-45 M. D. Kelkar (Bhairavin). 12-45 p.m. As in Bombay A. 12-50 News (M). 1-0 Shaukat Husain Geet (Tanvir). 1-10 Gujarati Geet Aur Bhajan. 1-40 News (E). 1-50 Variety programme (G). 4-20 As in Bombay A. 5-30 Jantar Mantar. 6-0 M. D. Kelkar (Marathi Stage song). 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners. 7-15 As in Bombay A. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 News (K). 8-0 News (M). 8-15 Eknath Batiskar and Party (Bhajan). 8-30 Film review in Marathi (by Shanta Shelke). 8-45 R. Ashtekar (Khayal Malgunj). 9-0 Pramila Jadhav (Nayaki-Kanada). 9-30 Swar Mudrika Production: Narayan Desai. 9-45 War and Peace (Talk on Tolstoy's well-known novel by Dr. Mulkraj Anand). 10-0 Bombay Brains Trust (Trustees K. G. Saiyidain: Prof. R. Choksi: Mrs. Mitham Lam: Question Master L. G. E. Clarke). 10-30 Rambhau Gulauni (Basant).

BARODA

7-30 a.m. 'Simhendramadhyama". 7-40 As in Ahmedabad. 8-0 News (E). 8-15 Music Lesson. 8-30 "Bhajanavali". 8-45 News (G). 5-30 p.m. Songs from Screen. 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Kanchanlal Shah (Violin par Bhoop). 6-25 Manisha Gajjar (Modern Gujarati Songs). 6-35 Gramjano Mate. 7-0 Manibai Garba Party Amrit Bhader. 7-15 Kan-Chanlal Shah (Violin par Hamsadhwani). 7-30 Manisha Gajjar). 7-45 'Kant' Na Patro (Talk in Gujarati by Munikumar Bhatt). 8-0 Heerabai Badodekar (Pardeep). 8-10 Locals. 8-15 News (G). 8-30 As in Ahmedabad. 9-0 News (E). 9-15 "Gavana No Chhedo" (G) Script by Balmukund Dave. 9-45 "Jhankar".

AHMEDABAD

7-0 a.m. As in Baroda. 7-40 P. N Yodh (Lalat). 8-0 News (E). 8-15 As in Baroda. 8-30 Khabardar Rachit Geeto. 8-45 News (G). 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda 6-0 News (E). 6-10 As in Baroda. 6-35 Majoor Bhaio Mate. 7-0 Gujarati Geeto. 7-15 As in Baroda. 7-30 Variety. 7-45 As in Baroda. 8-0 Sarangi Par Puria Dhanashri. 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G). 8-30 Darbari ane Adana (by P. N. Yodh and Kalidas Joshi). 9-0 News (E). 9-15 As in Baroda. 9-45 Kabir Krut Pado.

Bombay's social worker Mrs. Kamala Nimbalkar returned from a tour of Europe on Monday.

Radio Licence Fee Raised

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19, (UPI): Fees for different types of wireless licences will be increased with effect from November 1, 1949, it was announced here today.

A fee of Rs. 15 per annum has been fixed for a broadcast receiver licence (private or domestic use), demonstration licence, possession license (both dealers' and non-dealers'), mobile station license (for ships and aircraft) and fixed station license for wireless stations not owned by the Central Government). For a commercial broadcast receiver license (business premises), a fee of Rs. 50 per annum will be charged.

A fee of Rs. 3 per annum shall be payable for a broadcast receiver license for schools or institutions for the blind or a crystal receiver set; while a community broadcast receiver license (for local Governments and local bodies) can be had at Rs. 10 per annum.

FILLIP TO FOOD PRODUCTION

Mr. M. P. Patil On Govt. Concessions

BOMBAY, Monday.

If our farmers could grow only 11 more bags for every 100 bags of foodgrains now grown by them, India would be self-sufficient in respect of her food needs in the next two years, said Mr. M. P. Patil, Bombay's Minister for Agriculture and Forests, inaugurating the Farm Forum series of the Bombay Kannada rural radio programmes, today evening.

It was the first and foremost duty of every Indian, Mr. Patil said, to redeem the declaration of the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that the import of foodgrains would be stopped after 1951, whatever the consequences. In order to step up production, the Government had arranged for the supply of improved seed to the agriculturists, the Minister said. Besides loans and subsidies were granted to the agriculturists for making compost manure, well-irrigation, small-scale bunding. Emphasising the manurial value of cattle dung, he deplored its use as fuel and urged the cultivators to take advantage of these and several other concessions granted by Government to increase food production.

Farm Forum Series

BOMBAY, Monday.

Commencing from Sunday, September 18, the Bombay Station of All-India Radio has started radiating spcial Farm Forum programmes in Marathi and Kannada in its broadcast for rural listeners. The rural programmes for three days in a week will be a Farm Forum or "Gaon Panchayat" programme with emphasis on food production drive launched by Government.

On September 18, the Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the Farm Forum series in the Marathi rural programme.

Similar Farm Forum programme will be radiated in Gujarati for three days in week from the Baroda station of All-India Radio.

WASTE NO FOOD

Pakwasa's Advice To Students

NAGPUR, Sept. 19. (UPI): "Let us all take a vow that we will not waste even a single grain of food and use the food available to us in best possible way," said Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, exhorting the student comunity to think of the food situation seriously, at a meeting held here under the auspices of the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad at the Town Hall.

Stressing the importance of food, Mr. Gopalrao Kale, Food Minister of the C.P., appealed to everyone to help Government in achieving the goal of self-sufficiency by 1951.

A Government Telephone Exchange has been opened at Palanpur (Banaskantha district).

CZECH WANTED BY CITY POLICE

Alleged Misappropriation Of Cash & Machinery

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Czechoslovakian, Valcav Reshacok is being sought for by the Bombay Police for alleged misappropriation of cash and machinery to the tune of Rs. 40,000, from a city firm.

A complaint was lodged last week by Mr. John Vasica, the manager of Jhanda Rubber Works with the Colaba Police against Reshacok. The manager stated that the proprietors of the Jhanda Rubber Works owned four concerns and to cut down running expenses they decided to amalgamate the concerns. Reshacok who was the Mechanical and Engineering head of the firm was entrusted with the removal of the machinery from the premises of the rubber works at Jogeshwari to its pharmaceutical factory at Malad. The machinery was stored in the compound of another businessman at Malad. On inspection of the goods later it was discovered that some of the items were missing. Enquiries revealed, it is alleged that Reshacok was responsible for misappropriation of some of the missing machinery, part of which he is stated to have sold to a local businessman for Rs. 2,647. The cases of machinery have been recovered.

Reshacok who has sailed for Australia with his family is being sought for by the police.

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

Amending Bill Published

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of September 17, 1949. The Bill is intended to replace the Ordinance, of August 16 last, by an Act of the Legislature.

Under Section 11 of the Act, any person who has been a Sessions Judge for not less than two years under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, may be appointed as a Special Judge for any area outside Greater Bombay. It is doubtful if an Additional Sessions Judge can for the purpose of this section be considered to be included in the expression "Sessions Judge". However, some persons have been appointed as Special Judges who have worked not as Sessions Judges but as Additional Sessions Judges for two years or more at the time their appointments were made. To remove doubts as to the validity of the proceedings of such Special Judges and also to provide for the appointment, in future, as Special Judges of persons who have been Additional Sessions Judges for not less than two years, it is considered necessary to amend that Section 11 of the Act.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Sept 19 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Monday, Sept 19, 1949:—

The Madhya Bharat 'low' is centred this morning about 100 miles north of Jaipur and is likely to become unimportant. A depression, probably deep, exists in the east central Bay of Bengal centred this morning within half a degree of latitude 17 degrees north, longitude 90 degrees east. It is likely to intensify and move westnorthwestwards.

Fairly widespread rain with isolated heavy falls have occurred in the East Punjab and in the peninsula south of latitude 17 degrees north. Rainfall has occurred locally in west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Vindhya Pradesh and the Central Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL TUESDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread along the north Madras coast, in east Hyderabad, the south-east Central Provinces, Orissa the East Punjab, the Konkan and north Malabar. There will be local rain in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the northeast Central Provinces, West Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras and scattered showers elsewhere over country except in Saurashtra and Gujarat.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely along Circars-Orissa coast with isolated heavy falls in east Hyderabad and in and near the East Punjab hills during the next 48 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (IST) on Sept 19, 1949:

Ahmedabad 89 78 0 24.1 minus 3.1 Ahmednagar 90 68 0 9.4 minus 6.8 Bangalore 80 66 0.1 27.2 plus 11.3 BOMBAY 88 77 0 69.2 plus 4.7 Calcutta 92 80 0 42.4 minus 1.3 Delhi 88 75 2.8 27.1 plus 6.2 Hyderabad (Dn.) 87 72 0.5 19.5 minus 0.8 Lucknow 88 78 0.1 41.0 plus 7.5 Madras 91 75 0.7 17.9 plus 5.0 Mahabaleshwar 69 60 1.1 172.7 71.1 Mysore 83 68 0 10.0 minus 1.4 Nagpur 85 73 0.7 45.0 plus 4.5 Poona 89 69 0 10.4 minus 7.2 Sholapur 92 70 0.3 19.4 plus 1.3 Simla 65 57 0.4 40.6 minus 3.8 Surat 87 78 0 33.7 minus 4.2

MUZAFFARPUR, Sept. 19. (UPI): More than 500 post offices, mostly villages in Tirhut Division comprising two postal districts, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga—will be opened in course of the next few years, it is learned. At present there are only 246 working post offices, besides 164 experimental post offices, of which 156 offices, mostly in rural area, were opened this year.

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NO TRACE OF TWO ITALIAN FLIERS

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter)—Search for two missing Italian fliers, believed lost in the Atlantic, has been agandoned, the American coast guard announced this morning.

The fliers, John J. Brondello and Cameilio Barioglio were attempting to cross the Atlantic from the Azores in a small single-engined aircraft.

The plane had been overdue since Saturday morning.

The missing men first planned a non-stop-Lisbon-New York flight to raise money for Italian war orphans.

Early last week they took off from Lisbon, but they were forced to turn back to the Azores because their heavily laden plane was not carrying enough fuel.

U.S. MINE WORKERS WALK OUT

Demand For Pension

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter)—Angrew members of the United Mine Workers began to walk today to support demands for renewed pension and welfare payments.

Most of John Lewis' 400,000 members are expected to be idle by nightfall. They have adopted this slogan: "No pension, no work". The miners are backing Lewis to the limit.

Lewis acting as trustee of the Union's Welfare and Retirement Fund had to shut off the 100 dollar a month pension his retired miners have been getting—as well as to suspend indefinitely other benefits from the Welfare Fund.

The reaction in the coal fields was immediate. Mines operating midnight shifts in Pennsylvania and West Virginia reported no one went into the pits.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PLANS FOR ASIA

I.L.O. Conference Ends

SINGAPORE, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The International Labour Organisation Conference, which has been meeting here to consider technical and vocational training programmes for Asian countries, completed its preliminary discussions today and adjourned until September 23.

Mr. B. Ponniah, Ceylon's Deputy Director of Social Services, was re-elected Chairman for the resumed session.

He said that general progress had been made towards evolving special schemes for technical training of people for industry in Asian countries.

A Drafting Committee will now reduce the results of the preliminary discussions into a report to be placed before the main conference when it reassembles on September 23.

CHIANG DECIDES TO GIVE UP SOUTH CHINA

Troops Asked To Withdraw From Kwangtung

HONG KONG, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter).

CHIANG Kai-Shek has ordered Chinese Nationalist armies in the north of Kwangtung Province to withdraw to Canton, temporary seat of the Nationalist Government, a usually reliable Hong Kong source said tonight.

Observers here believe that the carrying out of this order would mean almost certain collapse of Nationalist resistance in South China to the advancing Communist armies. It was believed here that the withdrawal would be a preliminary to transferring the defending armies to Taiwan (Formosa).

HESITATING

The source said the order to withdraw had been given to General Liu-Anchi, Commander of about 60,000 regular Nationalist troops who formerly garrisoned Tsingtao and were later sent to Hainan Island. From there, they were transferred to Kwangtung southernmost Province of China.

General Liu-Anchi has long been a loyal supporter of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, but the source said he was hesitating to obey the order in view of the effects of such an action.

General Liu-Anchi's force is at present holding good defensive positions in the mountains north of Kwangtung, and withdrawal would leave exposed the right flank of General Pai-Chungsi's armies, grouped round Hengyang, in Southern Hunan.

FINAL BREAK

The poorly-equipped and trained Kwangtung Provincial troops and regiments were incapable of filling the breach which withdrawal would create, the source added. Observers say the report, if true, marks the final and irretrievable break between Chiang Kai-Shek and the Kwangsi clique, represented by Pai-Chungshi and Acting President Li Tsung-Jen.

It possibly reflected Chiang Kai-Shek's doubts as to whether the Kwangsi armies would be prepared to fight on indefinitely against the Communists, and the suspicion that they might prefer to come to some agreement.

The Generalissimo is seen here as desiring to concentrate the maximum number of troops at Taiwan in order to withstand all possible Communist assaults.

Arrests In Cochin-China

PARIS, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): Cochin-Chinese Police, between September 9 and September 15, arrested 45 Viet Minh (autonomist) supporters and seized arms, ammunition, nursing equipment and numerous documents, it was officially announced in Saigon today.

ARABS HARASSED IN "ISRAEL"

Refugees Denied Free Movement

AMMAN, Sept. 9.

Palestine Arab refugees will not be going back to the homes which they had left: they would be treated as if they were new (Jewish) immigrants and would be settled according to "Israeli Government's" economic plans. Selection of the locality for their settlement would, moreover, be dictated by "Israeli's" security needs.

This authoritative summary of "Israeli Government's" communication to United Nations Conciliation Commission was revealed to your correspondent today by a source close to the Commission. It explains the principles guiding the admission of 60,000 out of the 100,000 refugees whom the "Israeli authorities" recently pledged themselves to take back into "Israeli-controlled" Palestinian territory (35,000 was an estimated of the numoer of refugees who would return under a plan for re-uniting Arab families which had been separated by the war in Palestine).

According to highly-placed political quarters here, the revelation raises the question whether the "Israeli" authorities so decided in complete disregard of the internationally established principle for respecting the rights of individuals to private property in the event of hostilities between any two parties.

It is understood that the "Israeli" communication clearly informed the Conciliation Commission at Lausanne that "repatriation" (of refugees) was an incorrect description of the operation which the Israeli authorities intended to carry out.

RIGHTS OF REFUGEES

In the circumstances, the members of the Conciliation Commission considered that an international committee would be necessary to defend the interests of refugees returning under the present "Israeli" plan, and to guarantee them certain rights, it was also revealed.

The planned economic life in "Israel", the Commissioners are stated to have observed, was far removed from the "patriarchal life of the Arabs." It was likely, therefore, that the "Israeli" settlements in which the refugees might be located might seem to them "more like concentration camps" (the "Israelis" also proposed to restrict the movements of returning refugees.)

In view of the collective economy which is being established by "Israel", the Commissioners hold, it was doubtful how many refugees would be able to return. It was equally questionable whether any great number of the Arab refugees, accustomed to a very different sort of life, would be content to become part of such a collective society.

The "kiobutz" (collective) regime was extending widely and rapidly throughout "Israel-dominated" territory, the Commissioners are reported to have recorded. In their view, however, Western Galilee (in north Palestine) appeared to be an area where there was still room to settle Arab refugees. The Negeb was still a desert region, and the area north and east of Gaza (in South Palestine) could be utilized for absorbing appreciable numbers.

NON-COOPERATION

Meanwhile, the announcement by the United Nations of the creation of an Economic Survey Group (E.S.G.), which is expected to recommend the settlement of the majority of Palestine Arab refugees outside their homeland, has prompted refugees residing in Syria and Lebanon, numbering 200,000, to hold mass meetings (at Zahle in Lebanon, and later in Damascus) and adopt a non-cooperation resolution with the E.S.G.

The resolution, which described the E.S.G. as delaying tactics to evade the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution of December 11, 1948, appealed to refugees in other Arab countries as well as to those in Palestine to adopt a similar decision and not to be satisfied with less than complete freedom to return home.

Political quarters here, who deplore the latest manifestation, fear that the E.S.G. investigation for detailed information may, as a result, be seriously hampered. They maintain that, while the Conciliation Commission was now in a position to give the E.S.G. an overall description of prevailing conditions, it is reliable data that should enable the 40-man survey group to prepare a comprehensive plan for the solution of the refugee problem.

It is recalled that the Arab governments participating in the Lausanne "peace" talks had, however, promised to cooperate with the E.S.G.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19. (UPI): The Deputy Chief Transport Superintendent, Assam Railway, in a notification stated that through booking of all descriptions of traffic (including goods) with Assam Railways and steamer companies has been resumed to and from Imphal and Kohima out agencies via Manipur Dimapur Road. This booking of goods traffic was closed for the last two months as Dimapur Manipur Road remained closed to heavy vehicular traffic owing to landslips at several points on the route.

REHEARSAL FOR TATTOO

Final preparations which took place for the opening of the Military tattoo held at Chester on September 16. Men of the Royal Signals rehearsing their trick-riding display.

Inter-'Varsity Migration Of Students

SERVICE & GOODWILL MISSION PLAN

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

THE Service and Goodwill Mission, Madras, proposes to propagate the plan of migration of students from University to another and from one province to another.

Dr. C. Kunhan Rajah has prepared a scheme to implement this plan as a first step for better understanding between province and province, between community and community in our land.

The scheme, in question, has been sent to a number of educationalists and public men in India and abroad and the reaction to the plan was very interesting.

The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah hopes that such a communion will promote the study of different languages and literatures." I am trying my best to organise on an all-India basis, a scheme for the exchange of literatures in the different languages of India so that unnecessary labour and avoidable expenditure of original effort may be reduced to a minimum", adds the President.

Prof. Phadke from U.P. desires that the Central Government should take the initiative in the matter by starting at least four colleges of higher studies in four different regions of the country at its own expenses (these colleges should have identical courses) affiliating the centres to a central University. Prof. Padke wants that the present University students, should also spend an additional year in such centres before they take their degrees or diplomas from their respective Universities.

The Director of the Bhandharkar Oriental Research Institute blesses the scheme as it has come to us at an opportune moment in the life of our country." It is now for men in power to move in this matter in a practical way", he says.

GERMAN PROFESSORS

Prof. W. Scheebring, of the University of Hamburg, Germany, in acknowledging the scheme, tells us in his letter, "I am studying the booklet with interest and beg to express the hope that the problems discussed therein will find a suitable solution without hurting any religious standpoint. As long as in time of peace my country was integer and undivided, the exchange of students between our various universities was a very lively one and has had a very significant share in our national consolidation."

A very large number of replies has been received, welcoming the plan.

The authorities of the Bombay University took a special interest in this scheme by circulating the copies to the members of the University bodies.

It is proposed that the leading members of the Working Committee of the Mission would now visit different University centres in the country and also contact the men in power with a view to seeking their support and co-operation. Further, it is also decided to convene a special convention at a central place at an early date. Leading educationalists will be invited to consider ways and means so as to implement the scheme at least in some University centres as an experiment.

Friends interested in this idea should extend their support to the sponsors of the scheme. All communications in this connection should kindly be addressed to the General Secretary, Service and Goodwill Mission, C/o The Children's Garden School, Madras.

DUTCH MOPPING UP IN WEST JAVA

73 Guerillas Killed

BATAVIA, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): Dutch forces in West Java, engaged in mopping up operations against the fanatical "Darul Islam" Muslim bands in the Takikmalaja area, killed 73 guerillas without losses to themselves between September 13 and 16, an authoritative military source steaded today.

According to Indonesia political circles, unconfirmed reports persist in Jogjakarta that an emissary of the "Muslim Brotherhood" recently arrived secretly from Cairo to visit Darul Islam irregulars.

BIG FOUR DEPUTIES TO MEET AGAIN

Austrian Treaty Talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter)—The Soviet Government has agreed that the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' Deputies on the Austrian Treaty should meet again in New York on Thursday.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, told the British, French and United States Ambassadors in Moscow that his government had agreed to this meeting when the three Ambassadors called on him yesterday to present notes setting out the Western standpoint of the Austrian Treaty.

The last meeting of the Deputies ended in London early this month.

INDEPENDENT MALAYA

Indians Would Never Stand In The Way

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 19 (PTI).—Sirdar Budh Singh, President of the Malayan Indian Congress, said here today that Indians would never stand in the way of Malaya becoming an independent unit governed by the people of Malaya themselves.

He was commenting on the Malaya communities Liaison Committee's weekend statement that the attainment of self-government with sovereign status and creation of Malayan nationality should be the aim of Malayan Federation. The Committee had sketched a plan for the latter.

Sardar Budh Singh said that anything that will help Malaya to attain sovereignty in comity of nations will be welcome.

E. BENGAL REFUGEES' PLEA TO GOVERNMENT

Treat Problem On War Footing

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18 (PTI).—The delegates' session of the East Bengal Refugees Conference yesterday urged the Government to deal with the problem of refugees on the footing of a war emergency and to set up an expert autonomous board with power to take decisions and execute rehabilitation plans.

The meeting adopted a resolution demanding the formation of an advisory board consisting of officials commanding the confidence of the refugees and the public to assist the autonomous board.

The Conference called upon the Government to reserve a quota for refugees for recruitment to Government services. It expressed the opinion that existence of homeless and floating population from East Bengal even after the passing of two years since partition was "fraught with dangerous consequences to the country as a whole."

The Conference expressed concern at the Government's decision to close down refugee camps and said that if this was done without providing for rehabilitation of these people, it would create a grave situation in the refugee population.

ATLANTIC PACT DEFENCE BODY

Meeting Scheduled For October 5

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Defense Committee established by the 12-nation North Atlantic Council on Saturday will meet here October 5 to organize the Atlantic Pact military defense against possible aggression.

A 3,000-word communique issued by the foreign ministers comprising the council outlined the goals, organization and working methods of the North Atlantic Treaty organization.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson was designated chairman of the council for the first one-year term. After that, the chairmanship will be rotated among the other treaty nations. The council will ordinarily meet once a year at about the same time as the annual session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The council designated the defense ministers of each country as members of its Defense Committee, which also will meet annually. This committee in turn will establish a Military Committee made up of the chief of staff of each nation.

REPRESENTATION OF HYDERABAD IN C. A.

Sooner The Better, Says Nijalingappa

HYDERABAD, Sept. 19, (PTI): Mr. S. Nijalingappa, member of the Constituent Assembly from Mysore, who is on his way to Bangalore, said here today that the possibilities of Hyderabad being represented on the Constituent Assembly immediately were remote, but the "sooner she is represented the better it will be for her".

He believed that in three to four years the division of India on the basis of Linguistic Provinces would materialise. He said that the Kanada-speaking parts of the Indian Union might integrate with Mysore so as to form a Kanada Province.

This was not impossible, as the Government of India, while constituting the Travancore and Cochin States Union, had agreed to the principle that a unit of Union territory might decide to integrate with a States Union.

He referred to his recent visit to Kashmir and said that what struck him most was the absence of communalism as was evidenced by the existence of a mosque and a temple in one and the same building.

BE PREPARED TO TAKE KASHMIR

Frontier Minister's Call To Pathans

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter)—Khan Aodul Qaiyum Khan, Premier of North West Frontier Province, addressing a public meeting here this evening said that Pakistan would not be complete without Kashmir and it was the duty of every Pakistani to be prepared to get it.

"We should always be in readiness to meet the danger to our independence which exists", he said.

The Premier added that the Pathans in the Frontier Province "are full of zeal and enthusiasm and are determined to continue the Kashmir Jehad to the successful end."

Referring to Afghanistan, he declared that the Afghans would never come to blows with Paistan. The present hostile mood of the present ruling clique in Afghanistan" was bound to fail, he said.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN DELHI

"Practise His Teachings, Says Rajen Babu

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19. (PTI): 12-hour non-stop spinning starting 8 a.m. today marked the commencement of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations in Delhi.

The celebrations began with prayer which was attended among others by Thakar Bapa, a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Devadas Gandhi and Mr. Radha Raman, President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee. Dr Rajendra Prasad who was to inaugurate the Gandhi Jayanti fortnight could not do so owing to slight indisposition.

In a message on the occasion of the Jayanti read at the prayer meeting, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that the best way to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti was to practice the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. He regretted that people were drifting away from the path shown by the Father of the Nation.

Dr. Prasad called upon every Indian to resolve on this auspicious occasion to follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and thus help achieve salvation for India and the world.

An important feature of the celebrations will be an 81-hour non-stop spinning, commencing on September 29 and ending on October 2 when Mahatma Gandhi would have completed 81 years if he had been alive. This will be followed by a mass meeting which is expected to be addressed by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister.

Goods Wagons Derailed

RAJKOT, Sept 19 (PTI)—Three goods wagons of 58 Up local train were derailed yesterday at about 1 p.m. between Ramparda and Malia road near Wadhwan, according to a press note issued by the Traffic Superintendent, Jamnagar.

No casualties have been reported. Passengers of 6Up Mail and 8 Up Express were transhipped at the site of the accident and through communication was restored at 6 this morning.

SINGAPORE, September 19 (PTI): Gurkha troops killed one bandit and wounded several others in two engagements with about 190 bandits during the week-end.

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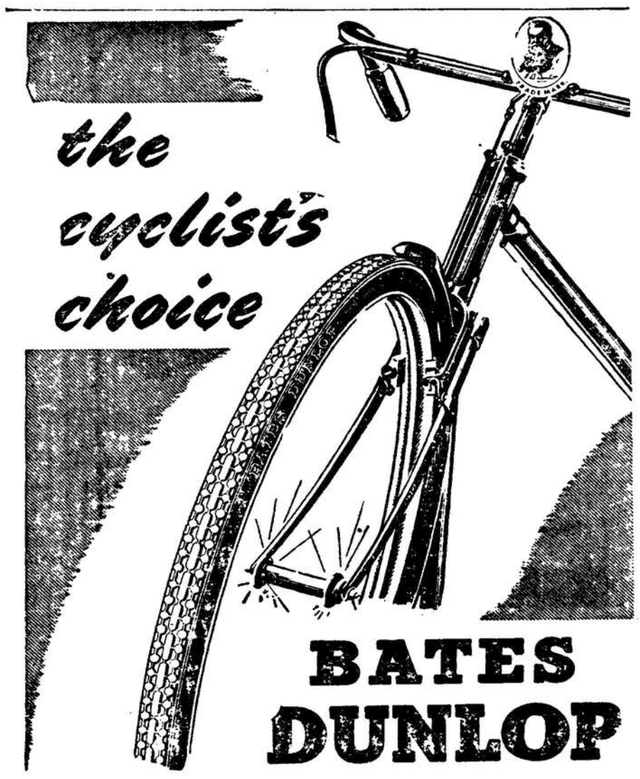

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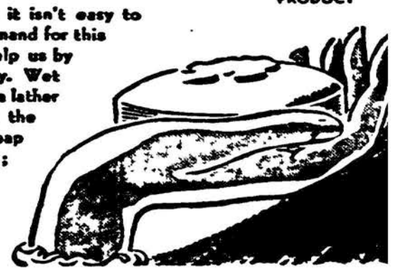

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GIRL ATHLETE BROUGHT TO TEARS

Discus Given By President Snatched By Secretary

BOMBAY, Monday.

Many an ugly incident has been enacted on our athletic fields in the past, but none as disgraceful and deserving censure in the highest degree as the one that caused tears to roll down the cheeks of one of India's foremost girl athletes this evening at the Brabourne Stadium after the daily practice which the budding athletes indulge in ever since the stadium has been thrown open for athletic practice.

Finding it hard to obtain a discus for their use and practice, Miss Pat Mendonca, well-known in Indian athletic circles, accompanied by another promising young girl Miss Philomena Goes, interrupted the meeting of the B. P. O. A. which was then being held in the Sports Secretariat to demand from Mr. A. S. De Mello, the president of the provincial association the loan of a discus Mr. De Mello immediately obliged and instructed the Jt. Secretary L. R. Agaskar to give the fair athletes what they wanted. After the meeting was over on his way to the Cricket Club of India Mr. De Mello decided to pay a visit to that section of the stadium which was due to his good offices allowed to be used for athletic practice. Miss Pat Mendonca handed the discus with adequate thanks to Mr. De Mello at the same time expressing a desire to be allowed to retain the same for future practice. Mr. De Mello recognising the difficulties experienced by the athletes in finding suitable equipment, very readily agreed and asked Miss Mendonca to keep the discus for the benefit of the numerous girl athletes who every day turn up for practice. Mr. De Mello left after this. A little while later the two girls in question were reported to have been accosted by the Secretary Mr. Agaskar and asked to return the discus given to them earlier. Miss Mendonca and Miss Goes informed the secretary of Mr. De Mello's generous offer. But the secretary was it seems in no mood to part with the discus.

The two girls who are well-known in Indian athletic circles undertook to give in writing to the effect that the discus was given to them for the purposes of practice, and brought home to the secretary the fact that the Olympic Association offices were invariably closed, and as such it was imperative that they be allowed to take the discus home It was for the same purpose, they argued, that Mr. De Mello had given the discus to them to keep. Mr. Agaskar is understood to have replied that Mr. De Mello had mawe a mistake in giving the same to an individual and unceremoniously snatched away the discus from the hands of the fair athlete.

A telephone message put through to Mr. De Mello at night confirmed the story of the girls in question and there is no doubt that they had been given the discus by the President of the local association.

B.P.O.A. AWAKENS AT LAST

Sub-Committee Appointed For Improving Standard

BOMBAY, Monday.

A meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association was held this evening at the Sports Secretariat, when among other matters, a letter addressed to the President by the well-known Indian high-jumper Ullal S. Rao suggesting ways and means of improving the standard of athletics in Bombay was considered. The Committee it is understood carefully went through the letter and expressed its appreciation of the spirit in which it was written.

A Sub-Committee is understood to have been appointed to bring the existing records up to date and to fix the qualifying standards for the Indian Olympic Games which are to be held next year. The Committee is further reported to have been asked to consider Ullal Rao's various suggestions.

The Sub-Committee is reported to have been asked to submit its report before the next meeting of the BPOA which is to be held on 4th October.

KARNATAK LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Monday.

There were a number of matches played during the week-end in the different Football Tournaments run under the auspices of the Karnatak Sporting Association.

In the Karnatak League Kanara young footballers the holders and Karnatak Sports Club topping their respective sections will meet on Sunday the 25th instant at the Oval at 5-30 p.m. to decide the Championship of the League.

The following is the FINAL KARNATAK LEAGUE TABLE.

Section A.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	P.
K. Y. Footballers	8	6	2	—	22	2	14
Satya Vijaya	8	6	2	—	15	4	14
Young India	8	4	3	1	9	5	11
Kanara Bros.	8	4	1	3	8	12	9
Shree Krishna	8	3	2	3	11	3	8
National S.C.	8	3	2	3	6	9	8
Vande Mataram	8	2	—	6	6	16	4
K. Y. Boys	8	1	1	6	6	13	3
Vijaya	8	—	1	7	1	20	1
	72	29	14	29	84	84	72

Section B

Karnatak S.C.	8	7	—	1	14	5	14
Karnatak School	8	6	1	1	15	2	13
Mogaveera S.C.	8	6	—	2	14	8	12
Vidyadaini	8	4	1	3	9	5	9
Jai Hind	8	4	1	3	11	13	9
Students Un.	8	2	4	2	14	10	8
Hind Bros.	8	1	—	7	6	20	2
Hind Bros.	8	1	—	7	6	20	2
Bombay Fort F.C.	8	—	—	8	—	17	—
	72	32	8	32	91	91	72

WILLINGDON SPORTS IN FINAL

Tehmi Vakeel Extends Mumtaz Chinoy

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Willingdon Sports Club entered the final of the Lady Colville Cup Inter-Club women's badminton tournament by virtue of their straight victories over the Bombay University side by two matches to nil. Although the winners won in two straight matches, in both of these they were fully extended.

Low ceiling once again hampered Miss Mumtaz Chinoy's game, and she dropped a game to the University champion Miss Tehmi Vakeel, but controlling her game in the next two she ultimately triumphed over her less experienced opponent.

In partnership with Miss Shasni Bhatt who was playing in patches today, Miss Mumtaz Chinoy beat the University doubles combination of Miss Sindhu Phansalkar and Miss Sumitra Nigudkar in three games.

Going level till eight all in the initial game, Mumtaz and Shashi ran out victors at 15-9. In the second mainly due to the errors of Shashi at the net and a few lapses on the part of Mumtaz, the University team ran into a lead of 7-0, which helped them to win the game at 15-5 to equalise the game scores. In the decider however an inspired Mumtaz literally ran through her opponents single-handed, and won the game without conceding a single point.

The Willingdon Sports Club now will meet the winners of the Bandra Gymkhana-Dadar Hindu Gymkhana match, which is being decided tomorrow.

The following were the results:

Miss Mumtaz Chinoy (Willington S.C.) beat Miss Tehmi Vakeel (Bombay University) 7-11, 11-3, 11-6; Miss Mumtaz Chinoy and Miss Shashi Bhatt (Willingdon S.C.) beat Miss Sindhu Phansalkar and Miss Sumitra Nigudkar (Bombay University), 15-9, 5-15, 15-0.

R.I.A.F. Inter-Command Sports In November

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19: Air Headquarters, Operational and Training Commands and stations and wings of the Royal Indian Air Force throughout India are now busy selecting their representative teams and sportsmen to participate in the forthcoming All-India RIAF Inter Command Sports which will be held in New Delhi from November 18 to November 26 this winter.

For the purpose of the sports, units and formations of the RIAF have been divided into three distinct commands. Air Headquarters and units administered by the RIAF station, Delhi, including No. 1 Air Force Academy, Ambala, RIAF Station, Kanpur and RIAF Selection Board, Dehra Dun, will form one command while units under the Operational Command and No. 2 Air Force Academy, Jodhpur, will form the second commands. Formations under the control of the Training Command will form the third group.

Inter Unit Sports are already being conducted in these three commands for the purpose of picking out the best athletes and teams.

The Elmhirst Trophy, presented by Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst, K.B.E, C.B., A.F.C., Commander-in-Chief of the RIAF, the Mukerjee Challenge Cup instituted by Air-Vice Marshal S. Mukerjee, O.B.E., Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, RIAF, and the Kishengarh Cup donated by His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, are among the important trophies for the successful teams.

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-15 p.m. Trades S. C. vs. Rashid S. C. (Replay Rovers Cup)

5-30 p.m. G.I.P. Rly. vs. Allahabad (Rovers Cup)

St. Xaviers Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. St. Xaviers H. S. vs. St. stanislaus H. S. (Ahmed Sailor)

4-30 p.m. B.P.T. 'A' vs. Tata 'A' (Das Cup)

5-30 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs. Kohinoor Mills 'A' (Das Cup)

Brabourne Stadium

4-30 p.m. C.C.I. Boys vs. Novas Conquistas Federation 'B' (Boys Championship)

5-30 p.m. Cuncolim Union vs. Aldona S.C. (Replay Luzito Cup Semi-Final)

TABLE TENNIS

Islam Gymkhana

5 p.m. Third round of the Lower half of Men's Singles

BADMINTON

P. V. M. Gymkhana

6 p.m. Dadar Hindu Gymkhana vs. Bandra Gymkhana (Semi-Final Lady Colville Cup).

Champion Even At 85

Keenness of eye and steadiness of hand which are so vitally important to a billiard player, and more so to a champion, were not found wanting in octogenarian Khan Bahadur Dr. A. K. Turner of Bandra (above), who at the ripe old age of eighty-five displayed clever tactics to win the Handicap Billiard Tournament at the Bandra Gymkhana held recently. A seasoned player, Dr. Turner's enthusiasm even now for billiard is in no way less than a young man of twenty. This is not the only trophy that this 'game' player has won, for in his childhood in the nineteenth century, Dr. Turner has to his credit four other billiard trophies.

NEARCO PROGENY PROVE TO BE GOOD STALLIONS

Dante And Nasrullah Assets To British Bloodstock

LONDON, Sept. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Dante and Nasrullah, two of progeny of the famous Italian sire, Nearco, are doing British bloodstock a very good turn by their great success as stallions.

They are showing that never was a more astute move made than that by Martin Benson, the bookmaker-breeder, who bought Nearco for Britain after his triumph in the French Grand Prix.

There was a time when breeders had doubts as to the get of Nearco. Some said his progeny were temperamental and that he might prove disappointing as a stallion. Nasrullah as a race horse was a poor advertisement for him, for this colt was most unruly and hated racing. But now there is a very different story to tell and no one could deny that Nearco and his sons have been, and are, wonderful stallions.

Take Dante for instance. Not only did he prove his value on a racecourse by winning the Derby but he had done extremely well at stud and his offspring are greatly sought after.

His get, running for the first time on a racecourse this season have already won more than £18,000 in stake money which is more than any other first season stallion has done in the last 23 years. Even the progeny of the great Hyperion did not win more than £12,000 in the first year.

Some idea of what breeders think of his get was shown at the Doncaster Sales last week when the only Dante yearling to be offered fetched 18,000 guineas, the top price of the sales, the purchaser being Sir Victor Sassoon.

He is a chestnut out of Life Hill, and so a half brother to Krakatao.

He was bred at the famous Sledmere stud where the Leger winner, Ridge Wood, was also born. There was naturally keen bidding for this yearling and it looked at one time as if Tommy Carrey might get him until he was finally outbid by Normal Bertie, trainer to Sir Victor Sassoon.

It is a fairly safe guess that had Carey got the horse it would have gone to the Gaekwar of Baroda for whom Carey now trains.

Breeders will watch with interest how Dante's sons had daughters show up as three-year-olds and if they will stay. There is no reason why they should not for Dante's full brother, Sayajirao, won the St. Leger in 1947.

The value of Nasrullah as a sire has been well advertised by Musidora, the Yorkshire filly which won both the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks.

The Americans are said to be after this stallion and there are reports that his owner, the Irish breeder, Joe McGrath, has turned down an offer of over £100,000 for him.

As for "old man" Nearco himself, he is the proud sire of Nimbus, Derby and 2,000 Guineas winner and a host of other fine horses.

I.F.A. Shild And League Cup In Police 'Custody'

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The I.F.A. Shield and the Calcutta Football League Cup, now the proud possessions of the East Bengal Club, found their way into a Calcutta Police Station today.

The trophies were being taken in a taxi to the house of the Accountant of the East Begal Club in Ballygunge when a policeman, suspecting a foul play, apprehended the taxi and took it to the police station with the trophies.

They were however later allowed to be taken to their destination after proper enquiry.

ISLAM GYMKHANA TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The third round of the upper half of men's singles was decided this evening in the Islam Gymkhana open table tennis tournament and almost all the matches resulted in victories for the fancied players. Although he lost in three straight games to a much superior player in Somaya, young Joosab gave an excellent account of himself.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES

THIRD ROUND: D. M. Kamat beat E. C. Baria, 21-16, 21-15, 24-22; J. Entiado w.o. A. T. Chaiwalla; S. L. Shroff beat N. Radhakrishnan, 15-21, 21-13, 21-15, 14-21, 21-15; B. P. Baliga beat J. Sequeira, 21-6, 21-11, 21-17; Ossie Dyer beat P. Harikishan, 21-15, 21-19, 21-12; P. Sandhawallia beat I. A. Laljee 21-17, 21-18, 21-11; A. S. Amladi beat M. Chanddha, 21-9, 21-17, 21-17; D. P. Somaya beat I. R. Joosab, 21-15, 21-10, 21-12.

Exhibition Football In Dacca

DACCA, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): A West Bengal XI from Calcutta beat a selected East Bengal XI by four goals to one in an exhibition football match at the Dacca Football Association ground today.

Fifteen thousand spectators saw East Bengal take the lead in the seventh minute. But West Bengal equalised within two minutes through S. Ghosh. Mewalal and S. Ghosh then added one each soon and at the end of the first half, the visitors led by three goals to one. In the tenth minute of the second half Mewalal added another.

Sir Frederick Bourne, Governor of East Bengal, congratulated the visitors on their brilliant victory and also the local players for their plucky fight.

The Governor later distributed 22 silver medals as souvenirs to the players of the two teams.

Mr. Habibullah Bahar, Health Minister of East Bengal, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the citizens of Dacca.

Sports News From Bangalore ...

BANGALORE, Sept. 18, (PTI): Brilliant batting of P. S. Viswanathan and K. S. Radhakrishnan for Central College marked the weekend First Division Cricket League Championship match for the Sir Mirza Ismail Shield.

Central College beat Champion Reef by 113 runs here today.

Central College declared at six wickets for 256.

Champion Reef XI (K.G.F.) were all out for 143.

Scores: Central College 256 for six (Viswanathan not out 111.) Radhakrishnan 79 and Thomas 2 for 60. Champion Reef 143 (Lazarus not out 59). Radhakrishnan five for 42.

RIDGE WOOD "KIDDED" EVERYONE

St. Leger Again Proves Owners, Trainers And Jockeys Poor Tipsters

LONDON, Sept. 18, (PTI-Reuter): The St. Leger, Britain's oldest and last classic of the season, proved once again that owners, trainers and jockeys, are poor tipsters and that it is the horse that has the last world, writes Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor.

Ridgewood, the winner, Kidded everyone. He has been doing it all season and it is now open to question whether he might not have won the Derby had he been a left-in and run in addition to his stable companion, Royal Forest.

His trainer, the clever young Noel Murless of Beckhampton, was so fooled by this lazy horse that he not only took him out of the Derby, but entered him as third string for the St. Leger.

He would have run as the third string, had not Royal Forest had to be withdrawn owing to injury.

BURMAH-SHELL'S CONVINCING VICTORY

R.I.N. Beaten By Six Goals To One In Rover's Cup Replay

BOMBAY, Monday.

Burmah-Shell by virtue of this convincing win over Royal Indian Navy in their replayed encounter of the Rovers Cup by six goals to one earned the right to meet Mohomedan Sporting of Calcutta in the tournament proper, who it is learnt, in all probability will not make the journey to Bombay and the Oilmen will thus receive a walk over.

There was no doubt about the superiority of the Oilmen over their opponent but it was only evident after the Navy had stormed their goal in the opening minutes of play and wasted a glorious chances of taking a vital early lead when Nicholson failed with a positive sitter.

They had the run of play for the first seven minutes thereafter Burmah-Shell gradually wore down the offensive and turned the tables on their rivals and now it was their turn to do all the attacking and they deservingly took the lead in the ninth minute when centre-forward Ganesh beat custodian Mukundan with a shot to the roof of the net from a pass by Peter.

The Navy roused by this reverse threw everything into the attack in a desperate bid to draw level and their efforts were nearly rewarded when they awarded a free kick inside the semi-circle on top of the penalty box for hands by A. Francis. Mukundan who was entrusted with the kick back passed the bal to Beasley, who shot feebly along the ground which the alert Santiago had no difficulty in collecting.

The Navy continued on the offensive and the Shell defenders were kept busy but they were sound enough to deal with all these attaks A. Francis H. Francis, and pivot Santan after caught the eye for the cool and efficient manner in which they dealt with all these raids. The Navy's efforts were too innocous to seriously threaten Santiago in goal.

The Oilmen now made one of their numerous breakways and consolidated their position through Ganesh who netted with a deft placement giving the goalkeeper no chance whatsoever from a pass by flangman Michael.

Three minutes later in a concerted movement Peter added the third goal from a pass by Ganesh who in turn had received the ball from Michael. Two minutes ater Ganesh completed his sides score of four for the first moiety from a pass by Peter who sent the ball back from the goalline to net easily.

After the change of ends the Navy did most of the attacking and Mukundan missed a glorious opportunity of reducing the margin by shooting wide. Shell transferred play and had two easy chances of scoring which however Rego and A. P. Fernandes wasted.

The Navy withstood the repeated changes of the Oilmen and transfered play during which Pereira beat the onrushing goalkeeper Santiago by slipping the ball between his legs to enter the net after the custodian had failed to rush out in time to intercept a shot by stewart to reduce the margin. A little later Santiago effected a sparkling save from a nasping shot by Mukundan. just managing to push the ball over the crossbar.

In the last few minutes of play Burmah-Shell in a devasting spell added two more goals through Michael the first off a pass from Ganesh and the second from a pass by A. P. Fernandes.

The teams were as follows:—

BURMAH-SHELL S. C.—Santiago; H. Francis, and A. Francis, Noronha, Santan and Pinto; Michael, Rego, Ganesh, A. P. Fernandes and Peter.

R.I.N.—Mukundan; Thapa and V. Singh; Mohammed, D'Mello and Pillai Stewart, Mukundan, Pereira, Beazley, and Nicholson.

Referee—M. S. Varadan.

COLVA SIDE BEATEN BY NAVELIM

B.G.A.A. Championships

BOMBAY, Monday.

Colva Sports Club, finalists in the Cortalim Cup Tournament, paid the extreme penalty for their lifeless display when they were eliminated by Navelim Sports Club by two goals to nothing in the B. G. A. A. Football Championship at the Brabourne Stadium on Monday evening.

Navelim fielding a young but plucky side put up a game display against their much experienced opponents. Colva S. C. Colva had an off day, and played completely off colour. Though their forwards moved up in brief spells, Navelim rose up to the occasion and beat off time and again Colva's attacks. The second half saw Navelim attacking and in one of these spells, A. Gracias gave them the lead. Taking advantage of this lead, Navelim forced the pace and scored again two minute later. Colva now faced with two goals in arrears, took up the offensive, but their forwards showed poor understanding and though they made great efforts to save the game, it was too late a try.

In the opening match of the Boys Championship, Bastora Union drew with Benaulim Youths in a goalless draw. The game was even, and both the goals had narrow escapes.

Leading Champion's Comment On Sprint Cycling

LONDON, Sept. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Reg Harris, the world professional Sprint Champion, and one of Britain's few world champions, said recently that he regarded the winning of the world professional Sprint Cycling Championship as requiring more physical and mental effort than is required to win any other world title.

Young "Giant-Killer"

K. B. Madan, the young and promising player who had accompanied the Indian Davis Cup team in 1947-48 on his own with a view to gain experience, achieved his first big success after his return when in the final of the Calcutta Hard Court Tennis Tournament he beat India's No. 1 and holder Sumant Misra in two straight sets on Sunday, the scores being 6-4, 6-1 in Madan's favour.

INDIAN GYMKHANA WIN EASILY

Football At Parel

BOMBAY, Monday.

Indian Gymkhana scored a fluent three goals to one win over Asbestos Cement to gain full points in the Second Division of the Harwood League this evening in the match played at the St. Xaviers ground Parel.

Indian Gymkhana scored all the three goals in the first period of play through Ratnam, Raghavan, and Sundaraj in the same order, while Johnson reduced the margin for the losers in the second half.

Earlier in the evening in the H.V.M. Cup Tournament, Khatau Sports prevailed over Mazagaon Docks 'A' by the odd goal in three. M. Govindraj and J. Baboo scored for the former while C. Phillip was responsible for the only goal scored by the Docks.

AHMED SAILOR CUP

In the Ahmed Sailor Inter School Tournament Don Bosco H. S. 'A' beat Ahmed Sailor H. S. by three goals to nil. Irwin D'Souza two and Pakasi one were the goalgetters.

German Heavy-Weight Championship

DUESSELDORF, Sept. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Walter Neusel, forty-one year—old former German heavyweight champion, fought a draw over twelve rounds today with Hein Ten Hoff for the latter's German heavyweight championship. More than 30,000 people watched the fight in which Ten Hoff appeared to hold a light superiority throughout and was considered unlucky not to get the decision.

TWO TITLES FOR GONZALES

Beats Schroeder In Final Of Pacific S.W. Tennis

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Richard Gonzales, United States National Champion, beat Wimbledon champion Ted Schroeder 6-3 9-11 8-6 6-4 to win the Pacific South-West men's singles lawn tennis championship here.

Schroeder was defending the title he won last year.

Gonzales and Frank Parker won the men's doubles title, defeating Eric Sturgess of South Africa and Schroeder 6-0 6-4 6-4.

Sturgess, partnered by Miss Doris Hart, won the mixed doubles title, defeating Jaroslav Drobny, the former Czechoslovak Davis Cup player, and Miss Nancy Chaffe 7-5 6-3.

Devaluation Of Pound May End Big Fights

LONDON, September 19, (PTI-Reuter): Devaluation of pound may mean the end of fights between topline American boxer and British boxers in Britain for the time being.

Jack Solomons, the London promoter, who recently returned from America with promises from several leading American fighters to come to London this winter, said today: It may well mean that boxers who intended to come here may change their minds unless the difference in the suggested purses is made up. This may affect the outcome of negotiations for Freddie Mills to defend his world lightheavyweight title against Joey Maxim in November. British promoters could not afford to make up the difference in purses by several thousand dollars and it meant either, that the Americans would have to accept the devaluatio or British boxers would have to take smaller guarantees

Swiss And Yugoslav Victory In World Soccer

LONDON, Sept. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Switzerland and Yugoslavia won their ties in the World Football Cup Tournament today ad passed into the next stages of the competition.

Switzerland, who beat Luxembourg three goals to two in the second leg of their tie in Luxemburg for an agreegate of eight goals to four, qualified for the competition proper in Brazil next year.

Yugoslav won the second leg against Israel at Tel Aviv by five goals to two and, with an aggregate win of 11 goals to two, qualified to meet France for a place in the competition proper.

"News Of The World" Professional Snooker

LONDON, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter):—The £1,500 "News of the World" professional snooker tournament began at Leicester Square Hall, London, today when Albert Brown, of Birmingham, and John Barrie, of Wisbech, started their three day qualifying match.

The tournament is on American lines which means that all players will oppose each other.

Matches are of 37 frames and there are four players in the qualifying section and the winner enters the competition proper which starts on October 10.

Hurricanes Retain U.S. Polo Title

WESTBURY, NEW YORK, September 19, (PTI-Reuter): The Hurricanes won the United States Open Polo Championship for the second successive year when they beat the El Trepol team of Argentina 10-4 here Cecil Smith scored five of Hurricaness' goals.

BRITAIN WINS FIRST AND SECOND PLACE

The International Athletic match between women athletes of France, the Netherlands and Great Britain was held recently at White City, London. Miss Valerie Ball (Great Britain) is seen winning the 800 metre, closely followed by Miss H. Spears also of Great Britain.

The Bombay Chronicle

Pitch a lucky man into the Nile and he will come out with a fish in his mouth.
—ARABIAN PROVERB.

THE STERLING CLIMBS DOWN

The expected has happened in an unexpected manner. Within less than a week of the confident assertion by Sir Stafford Cripps, at the end of the Tripartite talks at Washington, that the ten-point agreement brings a balance between British imports and exports into sight, the Chancellor has gone to the microphone to announce to the world at large that the pound sterling is devalued by 30.55 per cent. Writing on the Washington announcement, we had observed that the contents of the agreement do not warrant the faith of the Chancellor. Now, we are told that, long before the Washington Conference started, in fact even before Sir Stafford Cripps left the shores of Britain, the decision to devalue had been taken. The conference and the agreement so solemnly annnounced were, therefore, for the consumption of the gullible. Those in the know have obviously been acting for some time on the known certainty of devaluation. This, by itself, is a circumstance that would whittle down much of the immediate effect expected from the step.

The consequences of devaluation are by now well-known. As a pound will henceforth exchange for 2.8 dollars instead of 4.03, every importer of American goods into the U. K. will be handicapped to the extent of 30.55 per cent., as for a pound worth of sale proceeds he will be able to credit to the American exporter only 2.8 dollars instead of 4.03 dollars. On the other hand, every exporter of British goods to the dollar area will gain in advantage inasmuch as he will be able to recover in his own currency one pound for a sale price of 2.8 dollars. He will be enabled to sell cheaper and to sell more. In other words, the devaluation will restrict the supply of imported commodities and will enhance the export demand. This is calculated to help in correcting the balance of British overseas trade.

So far so good. But, does the devaluation offer a real solution of the unbalance, that, be it noted, is not confined to the U.K.? The restricted supply of imports and the enhanced demand for exports will act as an upward push to the price level which on all accounts is inflationary even at present. Restriction of imports will also tend to slow down the productive employment of resources which depend on imported raw-materials and accessories for their operation. We shall be told that, by control of prices and distribution, and by a selective control of foreign trade, these unwelcome tendencies will be counter-acted. But a devaluation has no meaning if real costs of production are not, thereby lowered. It is here that lies the ultimate advantage of devaluation. To be logical, the British Government will have to permit prices to rise, thus lowering the real cost of wages. To do this is, perhaps, politically necessary, but economically the advantage obtained in the sector of wages—even presuming that the organised body of workers allows this lowering of its share in real terms—is eventually counter-balanced by a scarcity of imported materials which, in the case of Great Britain, are vital.

An unbalance created by sharp and continued disparity in the purchasing power of currencies would, indeed, need to be corrected by, among other things, an appropriate change in the permanent ratio of the two currencies. The movement of British and America prices has certainly not been so broadly disparate as to justify a devaluation, especially such a sharp devaluation as has been announced. The unbalance in Britain's foreign obligations, as we pointed out in a recent article is caused by more fundamental causes—e. g., the radical alteration in the physical advantages of the economies of the old and the new world and the failure of the latter to adopt a trade policy appropriate to its altered role. So long as this much-needed change in American trade policy towards an extinction of trade barriers is not brought about, devaluation may justify itself as a necessary defensive weapon in the short run, but it will leave the permanent causes of unbalance untouched. It will, in addition, create new problems in the sphere of prices, employment and wage rates, which can be met only at the cost of a further intensification of social conflict and political regimentation.

That a purist like Sir Stafford Cripps, knowing full well all the political and economic implications of the fateful measure, should have been compelled to take the decision, only proves how desperate is the task of rehabilitating even a well-regulated economy in the new world conditions created by unevenly distributed technological progress and by the devastating results of the world wars. India, which quite naturally has followed the downward lead of the sterling, has a lesson to learn from this experience. Even if we desire to plough a lonely furrow, or—to let things alone, in the integrated world economy, we cannot possibly do this. We have constantly to be on the alert to see that our defences, internal and external, against other members of the sterling area, as well as against those who are in the hard currency group, are well organised and well maintained. A steady policy of discriminating but purposeful regulation is called for. Otherwise, the inflationary and speculative consequences of devaluation will render finally insupportable an economic system which is already experiencing severe strain. There is bound to be jubilation among enemies of the democratic world order over this flagrant failure of leading democracies to evolve a balanced system of trade relations. We here have a specially difficult problem as the purchasing power of the rupee at its current rate of exchange is entirely out of keeping with that of the pound as well as the dollar. If a further spurt in prices is to be avoided by the economic system without any attempt on the part of Government to regulate and reorganise, conditions can easily be chaotic. We hope the Government of India will utilise this occasion to rearrange their price, employment and trade policies, and that they will steadily and energetically adhere to it.

The Path Of Peace

It is also an important statement as a context for certain activities that have now been started in Pakistan. The emotion of the population is being whipped up against India in favour of a show-down. At a Karachi meeting held to champion the cause of old Hyderabad, Mr. Firoz Khan Noon "warned" India in language suggestive of the use of "the sword". That is not all. According to our correspondent, walls in the Pakistan capital are covered with posters and writings calling upon Muslims to be prepared for sacrifices in Kashmir, to join the forces for a "jehad" there and to "fight a war against India". Irresponsible propaganda? But this is happening at the seat of the Pakistan Government. And, if not Mr. Firoz Khan Noon, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan certainly is a very responsible and "authoritative" leader of Pakistan Declarations and incitements in Pakistan constitute a clear menace to peace and, also incidentally, something demanding the attention of the U.N. Kashmir Commission and Messrs. Truman and Attlee. It is Pakistan, which is on the war path, not India. In fact, the contrast has been made demonstrably clear by the conciliatory assurances publicly given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the other day. He has declared categorically that India will never attack Pakistan itself. A new and welcome chapter in Indo-Pakistan relations can be opened if, as invited by India's Prime Minister Pakistan reciprocates this declaration on its side. Peace is desirable for Pakistan too. But the way to peace is directly away from fire-eating by Abdul Qaiyum's and Firoz Khan and from call to arms in Karachi posters.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT:

PRAGUE, Sept. 18: Czech Communists on Saturday claimed the first major defection from the ranks of the Catholic Church hierarchy. The official news agency issued the text of a circular said to have been sent to parish offices by Dr. Frantisek Ondarek, Apostolic Administrator o Ceske Tesin, in northern Moravia.

The order recalled all letters c protest against the Government's new Bill to control churches and contained approval of the Bill, although the Hierarchy had condemned and rejected it.—P.T.I.-Reuter.

★ ★ ★

Speaking at Ludhiana the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, contradicted unfounded press reports, attributing to him the statement that India needed Kashmir for her security and, therefore, could not compromise her stand on the matter.

But this contradiction was definitely wrong. Why, speaking on the same Prime Minister said THE VERY EXISTENCE OF PAKISTAN DEPENDED ON KASHMIR AND THEREFORE, THEY WOULD NOT LET IT GO. Clear?

Sorry, sorry, we agree, we were talking through our hat. You are quite right. The gentleman who spoke at Karachi about the very existence of Pakistan and their determination not to let Kashmir go was not Pandit Nehru, but Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan. We apologise for our silly, idiotic mistake.

But we do hope the Security Council, the members of the U. N. Kashmir Commission and Messrs. Truman and Attlee refuse to allow their attention to be drawn to this proclamation of the Premier of the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan.

* * *

Apropos of the reply sent two months later by South Africa to the Pakistan note about a tripartite R. T. C., political circles in Karachi feel that the inordinate delay on the part of the South African Government in sending it is not "very encouraging."

We congratulate political circles in Karachi.

* * *

On his return to London from America, Sir Stafford Cripps is reported to have declared that the financial talks in Washington were "most successful."

The superlative degree convinced us even before the Devaluation announcement.

* * *

A U.S. Senate Joint Committee has discovered that Russia has over five million men in her armed forces and is steadily increasing her military strength. And—presumably therefore—a special U.S. Senate Committee has urged approval for the 1314 million dollar military aid programme to help rearm free nations.....

The question is after Russia has got her entire adult population in her armed forces and the U.S. has invested its entire national income in arming itself and helping other free nations, what next?

Our London Letter

NO BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION IN 1949

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON.

AN autumn election is now ruled out by almost everybody. Even the Conservatives realise that there would be no general election before Spring of 1950. For one thing, the Washington talks have not ended in a deadlock. Had a serious breakdown occurred the Labour Government might have asked the country for a mandate for their programme to fight the economic crisis. Secondly, Mr. Bevin and Sir Stafford Cripps will not be back before October and will not be able to give personal report to the Cabinet before early November and no election can be held on eve of Christmas.

It is believed the Labour Party will have its jubilee celebrations in February and make it rallying point for a big election drive among its supporters. The Party's election campaign will, however, open at the week-end when Mr. Herbert Morrison, the boss of the Party, will be a speaker.

LIBERAL WEEK

The Liberals are having a Liberal Week in October which, they say, must be regarded as the "highestlight of our pre-election campaign." Mr. Clement Davies, the leader of the Party, will open the week. The timing, according to the "Manchester Guardian" is tacticaly speaking, unfortunate. Mr. Churchill will be speaking on the same evening. If the Liberal Party organisers had delayed his speech for one day he would have been given a splendid opportunity to reply to Mr. Churchill's speech which is certain to be meant as a challenge to the independence of Liberalism. But in actuality that will have little effect on the election. Very few take the Liberal Party very seriously. Many Liberals may vote for the Conservatives but not a Conservative will vote for the Liberals.

If the Liberal Party really believes in progress it should cast its vote in favour of the Labour Party which is nearer to its ideals that the Conservative Party, which in spite of its professions of progress, is at heart Tory.

CHURCHILL'S POPULARITY

Meanwhile, Mr. Churchill's appearance at the race-course has added to his popularity. His success with Colonist II at the Windsor races set crowds shouting "good old Winnie." This does not mean that they want Churchill back at 10, Downing Street. The British public shows special affection to a statesman taking to the turf. But does it give its vote to the man for whom it has affection? Lord Roseberry became very popular by winning Derby twice. But his Government sustained a crushing defeat at the election.

The Labour Party's main weakness is the disunity in its ranks and alienation of the middle class. The Labour Party may be able to obtain a second term of office. But it has got to be remain vigilant. Complacence will lead to a disaster.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The Bridligton session of the Trade Union Congress, just ended, can be viewed as a demonstration of loyalty to the Labour Government. It was this sense of loyalty that induced it to set its face against any further rise in wages. No Trade Union has ever before taken such a decision. In fact, the raison de etre of trade unions has been agitation for better wages. The session clearly shows that in a Socialised State the role of Trade Unions is to support the Government which is expected to look after the interests of the workers. Indeed, under the Socialist Government the British workers have obtained many benefits. They have been freed from the fear of unemployment and from the anxiety in sickness. The old men have secured a better deal and there are allowances for children and there is hope of more advantages in the future. It is to preserve these benefits that the Trade Union Congress, representing eight million workers, made the supreme sacrifice of agreeing to wage freeze. It remains to be seen how the rank and file will implement these decisions.

In fact, the Congress had not risen before half a million railwaymen were threatening to go on strike as a result of their claims for increase in wages being rejected by the Conciliation Tribunal. Some of the railwaymen are definitely underpaid and their case, it is felt, ought to have received sympathetic consideration. The whirligig of time do bring strange revenges. While the Trade Union Congress has voted against the increase, the Tory press is speaking in sympathetic tones about the demands of the railwaymen.

PROFITS

Even though the Trade Union Congress has accepted the proposition that little more could be done to tax profit there is a wide feeling that profits collected by capitalists are still very high. Undoubtedly during the last year the dividends on average rose only by two per cent. But that was not because profits were low but because profits were ploughed back for the future benefit of shareholders. In several cases profits have risen by twenty or twenty five per cent. The Socialists argue that if the profits had not been ploughed back these could have helped in reducing prices or increasing wages.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP

The Whitehall is busy examining the possibilities of American investments in British colonies. The Government had many blue prints for colonial development which were held in reserve owing to financial difficulties. Now these have been "de-pigeon holed"

(Continued on page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Bad Losers

The explanation advanced by the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the by-election losses is woefully lacking in any chivalrous instinct or even political fairplay. It is a known fact that in all elections the mere fact of being the majority party is worth a couple of hundred votes to the party's candidates. There is no reason for thinking that the Bombay elections were an exception to this general rule. At any rate, the attempt to discredit the municipal officers at the polling booths as a very deplorable move. The General Secretary asks the Municipal Congress Party and the Municipal Commissioner to correct the bias of Municipal clerks who are all in a Union controlled by the Socialists. What he wants done is not clear. Is it that the clerks should influence voters to vote Congress? It is surprising that a responsible party official should resort to so childish a strategy of evading the implication of defeat. Every newspaper that has commented on the subject, has drawn attention to the need for Congress to overhaul its party machine in the city and see how far the failure to secure the public vote flows from defective propaganda and publicity. The General Secretary, however, by pointing his finger at the Municipal staff which manned the polling-booths, suggests by implication that all is well with the Provincial Congress. It is this mood of complacency and fault-finding with others which is going to injure the Congress. The General Secretary tells the public that the fault "is not entirely that of the voters or of the Congress organization." Inasmuch as this is a confession, the rest of the statement might usefully have been devoted to what the Congress Provincial Committee proposes to do to improve itself. The statement, as it is, conveys nothing so much as a feeling that the B.P.C.C. members are bad losers. This will not improve Congress chances in any elections that might test the party in future.

Food Economy

Following on the Ahmedabad Workers' gesture of surrendering their rice rations, the news comes from Poona that the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Council has called on cooperators to observe one "cerealless day" every fortnight. Mr. B. G. Karve who moved the resolution, referred to it as a means of rousing the food-consciousness of cooperators. One should not have thought that this class stood in any special need of being reminded of the food shortage. Examples of this kind will influence the general public but the result will be poor. Where there is an efficient organisation, it would be better if attention was concentrated more on preventing wastage than on economies of this nature. Out of the deficit of 10 per cent that we have to make up, it would not be surprising if about a third could be eliminated by checking waste. That is work which essentially calls for organised effort. The sacrificial gestures might well be left to those whose associations are more loose and more suitable for individual action.

What A Fall !

The population of the middle class in Bombay went up by one, last week, when Atmaram Sabaji, a peon, was promoted to the job of a teacher by the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee. This should have been an occasion for congratulations—triumph for hard work—patience rewarded—aim high—and other moral lessons. But we cannot do so. The man has made a blunder! With our Governor-General asking our middle class men to seek working class jobs, this is a positive breach of national policy! And what has the man gained—the doubtful privilege of belonging to a so-called respectable class, whose means do not allow them to maintain their position. If he had chosen to divert his ambition to be a truck-driver in the Health or Transport Department of the municipality, he would have earned more and lived with greater dignity. Now he will inherit all the complexes and futile ambitions of the middle class. He must dress better than a peon. Also he must pretend that he eats better food. Instead of putting his children as apprentices for some working class profession, now he must send them to a school to qualify for white-collar jobs. What a tragedy it will be for him if they slip back again to be peons or labourers. All his struggle for years to break into literacy and train himself of be a municipal primary school teacher would be wasted. Nobody would have looked askance at him, if he, as a peon, had run errands or sold newspapers in his spart time but as a teacher now, if he dares to do these things to supplement his meagre teacher's salary, he will immediately lose caste. These are the days when ambition should be in reverse gear.

The Soft Answer

In his speeches during his East Punjab tour, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has not only made India's position regarding Kashmir quite clear. He has also explained in unequivocal language India's attitude and wishes in regard to its relations and policy towards Pakistan. Some persistent propaganda, in which Pakistan's Minister for Kashmir Affairs, Nawab Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani, has himself participated, has been carried on to misrepresent India and the Prime Minister in regard to their stand on Kashmir. The statement, for instance, has been falsely attributed to him that India went to Kashmir for India's Security and that it was determined to remain there at any cost and in any circumstances. Pandit Jawaharlal has made it clear that India is in Kashmir because of the desire and consent of the Kashmiris. On the other hand, what is the position of Pakistan? No less a person than Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, the Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, is just reported to have made a speech at Karachi, in which he declared that the very existence of Pakistan depended on Kashmir and, therefore, they would not let it go. This is an important statement not merely because it so clearly answers Pakistan's own anti-Indian propaganda and shows which side is adopting a provocative and aggressive attitude.

Film Censoring

An All-India Board of Film Censors will shortly come into existence, and it will lead to the abolition of provincial boards. This information was given by Mr. R. R. Diwakar at a press conference at Lucknow. Except such brief references made at times, no detailed statement has yet been issued as regards the new policy and procedure which the Government of India has proposed to introduce for censoring films. The necessity of a co-ordinated policy and uniform procedure to be followed by the different provincial boards was felt for a long time. These objectives could have been achieved by the creation of a Central Authority to lay down directive policy and to set standards of film-production; but the Government appears to have preferred the constitution of an all India Censor Board as a better alternative. No information is available as regards the strength and representative character of such a Board, the place at which it will be stationed and the manner in which it will function. We should at least like to know whether the Government has convinced itself that the Board, if it is conceived to be a single body, would be conducive to the smooth accleration of the process of Censorship and to the development of the Indian entertainment film above its present level.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Importance Of Sanskrit

The Constituent Assembly deserves the congratulations and gratitude of the whole Indian nation for the adoption of the Language Clause in the Indian constitution in an agreed form. What is most praiseworthy is the inclusion of Sanskrit in the schedule of Languages added to the Constitution. Yet, after studying the Clause very minutely, I find some difficulty about the exact location where Sanskrit could be fitted into when the Provisions in the Clause would come into operation. This is the time for serious consideration and planning regarding the position and function of Sanskrit in the National Life of the country. For many centuries, Sanskrit was the language of the intellectuals in the country. True, Sanskrit spread wider than among the scholars. Works relating to subjects like architecture, sculpture, medicine, astronomy, etc., were written in Sanskrit, and those who followed such trades and professions knew Sanskrit. But Sanskrit was not the language of the home, nor was Sanskrit the language of any particular region of the country. In so far as it was not the language of the mass of the population, it had the advantage that it never got itself split up into dialects. It was the same Sanskrit that Scholars from the extreme north and extreme south and from the extreme east and extreme west knew and used the same Sanskrit. Sanskrit used in modern times is essentially the Sanskrit which Kalidasa used two thousand years ago. This kept up the cultural unity of the country, which is the strongest factor in the unity of a nation. Sanskrit feed and nourished the various regional languages, and as such, even in the literary content of the languages, there was a unity, in spite of the diversity in form. Whether it is Tulsidas or Thukkaram, they gave to the people in the different regions the same Ramayana ideals. This noble function of preserving the unity of the nation and catering for the intellectual and emotional needs of the nation must be maintained by Sanskrit. As an immediate step, Sanskrit can be used for certain ceremonial purposes like the occasions when the president and the governors, the cabinet ministers, the judges of the supreme and the high courts, and the ambassadors and other high officials and dignitaries in the state assume office and take their usual pledges and the convocations of universities to confer degrees. The appointment orders and the instruments of instruction, the credentials taken by the ambassadors, the greetings given by the ambassadors when they present their credectials, and greetings sent by India to other states on important occasions like their celebration of the Independence Day, and such other formal state papers can be in Sanskrit as an authentic version side by side with English, Hindi, etc., recognised as the Official Language for the time being. In many cases, especially in matters like greetings and instruments of instruction the verse form can be adopted, which in Sanskrit is more elegant and more precise than prose. All-India statutes, reports, and memoranda and other state papers of lasting value, Judgments of supreme and high courts, and all other important documents can be made available as certified and authentic renderings of the originals prepared by the respective officers, so that in a short time Sanskrit versions will assume a validity to the same extent as the originals themselves, and can form the basis for uniform renderings into all the National Languages. Sanskrit must also develop a rich literature relating to "modern thought" through translations and adaptations from classics in the languages of other countries, ancient and modern and through the production of independent works. A sufficient wealth can easily be accumulated in Sanskrit within as short a period as five years. The Nation owes this to the leaders who have recognised Sanskrit as one among the national languages of the country and also to the country.

—C. KUNHAN RAJA.

Exports And Devaluation

May be a few thoughts on the effect of devaluation on exports would not be amiss. Canada's major exports to the U.S. last year were newsprint $343 million, woodpulp and pulpwood $225 million, also gold and other minerals, lumber, cattle, grains, fish and furs. Since the U.S. supply and demand or fixed price was invariably received, the exchange premium (consumers' export subsidy) under devaluation would have been a bounty for the producers. Assuming that supply and demand are now in balance, on newsprint and pulp for instance, and that all producers have devalued currencies and they pas on the premium in lower prices, Canada would earn at least 56 million less U.S. dollars. On the other hand, if the premium were retained as profit, production would be stimulated, as bounties do, causing a price decline. So either way we get less dolars.

Presumably the realistic rate for the Canadian dollar would be the free market rate, although Canada had a favourable balance of $300 million U.S.) on last years' transactions, including the free market and with due thanks to E R P. So our money also would have been par had there been no control. The free market is really a benefit in that it penalises the flight of capital and uncontrolled funds, and provides the "premium" inducement for incoming dollars—for investors and tourists—at no cost to legitimate business.

The dollar shortage could be solved, after a fashion, by allowing currencies to find their own level. The exchange fee, a penalty or fine, would make prices prohibitive for the required number of people, those who can least afford to buy, to make purchases balance with incoming funds. But this group purchases and lets the "demand" for luxuries determine the "supply" of necesities. That's why we have quotas and controls.

Devaluation imposes a "penalty or fine" against U.S. goods imported, and an export subsidy on consumers which cancels the U.S. tariff. The U.S. government continues collecting its tariff revenue (penalty or fine) without providing protection against lower standard of living competition. Wouldn't it be logical to forego the tariff and dispense with the two impositions?

JOHN W. GILBERT.
Ontario, Canada.

Gram Sudhar Saptaha

Sophisticated city-dwellers are apt to ridicule the "Gram Sudhar Saptaha" as one more non-violent stunt to catch the public imagination. But it would be well to remember that in some of the most advanced nations of the West, open air town meetings are a common and regular feature. In such meetings, the villagers discuss a number of things, including the sanitation and other problems of he village. I recently read about the following inspiring piece of self-help.

The inhabitants of a certain American village had gathered together one afternoon to draft a petition to the neares Municipality requesting it to construct a cement road. While the discussion was going on, a young American stood up and said we shall do no such nonsense. He appealed to everybody to work up his or her bit and to the amazement of the Municipality, in a matter of months, a fine, smooth cement road was constructed by young and old villagers. Since it touched the main highway, tourists and weekenders flocked to the picturesque village and what was once a hamlet full of people, dragging out an existence, has now become a brisk, prosperous and shining village.....

When shall our country bring forth such youths, instead of indolent critics, I wonder?

—F. X. D'SOUZA.

OPEN AIR

Many birds are still busy with their nesting activities, but most of them hide their nests so carefully that it takes very good eyes and careful watching to discover their hiding places. Among the thick vegetation on the flooded tanks, purple moorhens and Jacanas hide their nests carefully. The dabchick is more open in her movements, fondly imagining that her habit of covering her egg with weeds every time she leaves the nest will keep them safe from harm. Date palms and babul trees growing near water bear a strange crop of weaver birds' nests in various stages of development and the little sparrow-like birds now wearing their golden breeding plumage, chirp vociferously all day long as they work. Unfortunately the fact that birds and particularly water birds, are breeding does not deter the local self-styled sportsman from shooting. Presumably he feels that sitting birds are easy targets. Officially and legally I believe there is a close season for all game birds, but despite this, and despite notices stating that shooting is forbidden, I have on several occasions this year come upon people shooting—in many cases villagers who perhaps do not know the law, but in some cases people from cars whose commonsense and humanity should tell them that shooting breeding birds is not fair play even if they too do not know the law.

WEAVER BIRD'S NEST

—D. R.

GOAL: WELFARE OF THE MASSES

Kher Explains Bombay's Five-Year Plan

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE touch-stone of the success of all Government policies was the well-being of the rural masses, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, asserted in a broadcast talk from the Bombay station of All-India Radio, on Monday night.

Mr. Kher said that it was this consideration which had been constantly before the Government in all their schemes, whether relating to agrarian matters, the eradication of the drink evil and gambling, the removal of untouchability or the launching of the Sarvodaya scheme for the development of backward groups of villages in all the districts of the Province through villagers' voluntary co-operative efforts under the local leadership.

Detailing the various measures the Government had been adopting for the welfare of the people of the Province and referring to the various problems facing them and the Government, the Premier observed: "Our young men must not waste their energies in barren political agitation or disputes, but, in the altered circumstances of our country, turn their attention to constructive work, form groups to improve our rural areas—remove ignorance and squalor, spread knowledge about the laws of health and sanitation, assist the Government in bringing life and happiness to our decaying villages instead of flocking into the cities in search of ease and comfort. It is only thus that free India will progress and prosper."

Dealing with the vital needs of food, clothing and housing Mr. Kher observed that it is the bounden duty of everyone of us to do all we can to increase the food production and conserve the food supply so that our country becomes self-sufficient in food by the end of 1951.

INFLATION

"I would like to say a few words about the problem of inflation which is resulting in high prices of commodities, especially the necessities of life. Inflation is a legacy left to us by the war and a multi-headed programme has been undertaken by the Government of India to counteract it. The common man can help the Government in this respect by reserving his purchasing power for use some time in the future and practising the habit of thrift. As a result of the various schemes sponsored to fight inflation, prices have tended to go down in the case of certain articles, but as yet we have hardly touched the fringe of the problem.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME

"The value of money is bound to increase and in future the same amount of currency will fetch more quantity of goods. So by reserving one's purchasing power for the future, one will not only be doing service to the country but to one's ownself. The Bombay Province has established a unique record in this matter by successfully working out one of the schemes, namely, "the Small Savings Scheme" and has thus made the largest contribution to the national effort in this direction. I have no doubt that this unique record will not only be maintained, but enhanced during the third year of freedom."

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME

Of the problem of development in the Bombay Province, Mr. Kher said that the Government have launched a five-year programme in the various departments dealing with nation-building activities. "In all, we have allotted Rs. 75 crores to this programme which includes, among other items, irrigation works, agricultural improvement, housing, roads, buildings, amelioration of the condition of backward classes, milk supply, cottage industries, village water supply, etc. Having regard, as I emphasised above, to the urgency of the development of rural areas, we have given to rural development an important place in this programme so that rural development may keep pace with urban development.

"As part of an all-round drive, 'Village Improvement Weeks' were celebrated during the last year when cleaning of villages, collection of refuse for composting, digging compost pits, improvement of village roads and such other activities were undertaken. We are encouraging new industries; we are trying to raise the per acre yield of agriculture and we are trying to provide public utility services. Hard and honest work is vital for the success of our scheme and I hope every man and woman will put in his or her best effort in helping the development, the prosperity of the country."

NO BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION IN 1949

(Continued from page 6)

with a view to seeing how these could be worked in partnership with U.S.A. A suggestion has been made that American enterprises should work in conjunction with British Overseas Food Corporation which controls the groundnut schemes in East Africa. Another suggestion is that United States partnerships could be formed with British undertakings supervised by colonial Development Board. But it is not certain, whether American investors will agree to supervision. Besides, American business is run on principles of quick returns and British projects require a lot of spade work.

While London welcomes American help and co-operation, it wants to be assured it that the partnership would not result in Britain losing control. U.S.A. business, it is said, will in no case, be allowed to gain deciding influence in a major development of a colony. Britain, in any case, will take no action without prior consultation with the colonies.

BALKAN DIPLOMATS

Whitehall has been with great interest watching developments in Yuoslavia. Tito's split with (Kremlin is not unwelcome in official circles which will, indeed, relish more outbreaks of Titonism. It is believed that the Foreign Office is considering the calling of a conference in London of the heads of diplomatic missions in the Balkan capitals. The main object is to discuss the economic and political positions in each country and the relation between each Government and the Kremlin. The national trends in each country will be discussed to find out if other Balkan countries are likely to follow Tito's example in the near or distant future. It is believed in London that even though Tito has been denounced by almost every Balkan country, some of them do not entirely disapprove of his revolt and, given an opportunity, would follow in his footsteps. Great importance is being attached to the forthcoming Balkan conference.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN

The shortage of water is getting acute everybody and if we do not have rains within the next few days there may be a regular famine. The west country is particularly hard hit and the residents on Sunday offered prayers for rain.

The Air Ministry has received requests to make artificial rain by dropping dry ice on cloud formations. But the Ministry cannot do do much in the matter. It has explained that unless the clouds were immediately replaced showers produced would only be short and of little help. In addition, the technique could be applied only to certain types of cloud.

YEMEN ACCUSES BRITAIN

Britain may appear as an accused before the Securiy Council. Her accuser is the little state of Yemen in Arabia and the charge is that British Royal Air Force straffed and bombed Yemen territory. The charge is denied in London. It is admitted that action was taken by the R.A.F. but not against Yemen citizens but against Yemen bandits who had erected a fort inside Aden protectorate. London press has not given publicity to the incident but accounts have appeared in the Continental press. If the British Ambassador, with whom protest has been lodged, offers satisfactory explanation Yemen may give up the idea of going to the Security Council.

OVERTIME FOR OFFICIALS

The Middlesex County Council has decided that any of their officers who do not draw extra pay for working over time can claim special allowance; 6 shillings for dinners, 4 shillings for lunched and 2s. 6d. for tea. No such allowances are paid in Whitehall. But some civil servants do draw extra pay for working longer hours. The Whitehall works on a strandard 45 a week. Higher officials who are not entitled to draw overtime pay, receive extra duty allowance which is based on a percentage of the officer's salary.

Stop Press

REDS SENTENCED

KANPUR, Sept. 19. (PTI): Thirty-six Communist detenus, who were standing trial before a local magistrate in the case arising out of an incident in the Kanpur District Jail on April 7 last, were each sentenced today to one year and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on two counts, rioting and assault on public servant, respectively. The sentences will run concurrently.

SOCIALIST ATTEMPT TO STAGE DEMONSTRATION

AMBALA, Sept. 19. (PTI): Seven Socialists were taken and kept in custody for some time here this afternoon for having obstructed traffic in the vicinity of the Masonic Lodge Hall where the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to address a Press Conference.

The Socialists carrying party flags and raising slogans were leading a band of kisans hailing from Chandigarh area which has been selected for the construction of East Punjab's new capital, to the Circuit House where Pandit Nehru was addressing the East Punjab legislators.

KARACHI BANKS

KARACHI, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter):—All banks in Karachi which remained closed today were not expected to resume business until Wednesday, according to the Pakistan Associated Press.

The question whether Pakistan should devalue its rupee or not and the effects of the devaluation of the pound sterling on Pakistan rupee are being considered by the Pakistan Government, a usually reliable source said in London today.

BACK HOME

Mrs. Rukmini Arundale snapped on her arrival by air on Monday after visiting U.K. and the Continent on a cultural mission.

Prices Will Be Checked

(Continued from page 1.)

pound sterling and the rupee remains unchanged at one shilling six pence a rupee.

Devaluation as a corrective to the balance of payments difficulties in regard to dollars has been urged for some time. The Government of India did not favour such a course as it was felt that in view of the general conditions of Indian economy, devaluation was not likely to solve India's problem of dollar shortage.

Inelastic Exports

India's imports are regulated by controls, and the deterrent effect of high prices resulting from devaluation is therefore neither necessary nor desirable. Since the supply of India's exports is inelastic, her aggregate export earnings are not likely to increase by reducing exports prices through devaluation.

However, the decision of the United Kingdom to devalue sterling, followed by similar devaluation by other countries, created a situation in which it became impossible for India to avoid similar action without detriment to her economy.

India's trade, both export and import, being so largely a trade with sterling area countries and the price level being already high, it was clear that the rupee could not be allowed to appreciate against sterling without undermining India's competitive position and endangering the markets for most of her exports and ultimately being compelled to reduce the volume of imports still further.

Over and above the pure economic factors of relative competitive positions, current expectation that India would not be able to avoid devaluation in the face of the action taken by other countries would have acted as a powerful psychological barrier to any transactions at the old rate of exchange, and trade might have been brought to a stand-still. There was thus no alternative for India but to follow the other sterling area countries and devalue the rupee as a defensive measure.

No Effect On Price

As regards the actual extent of devaluation, it was clear that a smaller measure of devaluation of the Indian rupee than sterling would not have met the requirements of the new situation created in world export markets. A larger measure of devaluation than sterling was equally out of the question as it would have meant creating greater difficulties in regard to essential imports and aggravating the loss in export earnings due to inelasticity of supply.

The Government of India have taken this decision after the most careful consideration of all the factors and they have no doubt that it will work out in the best interests of the country. This is in consonance with the view in favour of maintaining the existing rupee-sterling rate expressed almost unanimously two years ago when the par value of the rupee was first discussed.

The devaluation relates only to the exchange value of the rupee in relation to certain currencies and does not affect in any way the internal value of the rupee, neither the money in the possession of people nor their bank deposits will be affected in the slightest degree.

The devaluation will have no effect on the price of commodities which are essentially of indigenous origin and which are the main items entering into the cost of living index. In particular as there will be no further imports of foodgrains from the dollar area during the current year, food prices will not be affected.

Since India is devaluing the same extent as other sterling area countries and since we are on the whole more dependent for trade on the sterling area than the dollar area, the general price level or the cost of production should not increase and the internal prices of commodities will not be affected.

Government are at the same time working and will take such measures as may be necessary to counteract any tendency to bring about speculative rise in prices.

MILL SATYAGRAHA IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19 (PTI): Five Socialist workers who offered satyagraha today in front of the City Mill were arrested by the police. The satyagrahis who came forward shouting "Abolish unemployment," were marched into a waiting police van.

The City Mill employing about 900 workers was closed down on September 1, owing to accumulation of stocks.

NEW CURRENCY ALIGNMENTS

15 Nations Follow The Pound

(Continued from page 1)

the West mark would be devalued to a rate of between 4.20 and 4.30 to one dollar.

The dollar stood at 6.50 marks in Hamburg today.

SPAIN WATCHING

SPAIN: Financial circles said Spain was interested in first watching what other countries would do about devaluation, but an announcement on her new attitude was expected later today.

Devaluation of sterling gave Spain an opportunity for devaluing the peseta "gracefully" if she wanted to, they added.

All foreign currency transactions, except in dollars, Swiss francs and Portuguese escudos, were suspended today until further notice.

HOLLAND COMPELLED

HOLLAND: The Dutch Cabinet decided its attitude at a long meeting this morning, after a statement last night that it felt itself "compelled to take the same or similar steps" as Britain.

Banks were interpreting their currency instructions liberally to help visitors when considered essential.

SYRIA: The Syrian Finance Minister announced today that the devaluation of the pound sterling did not entail the devaluation of the Syrian currency, which was based on gold.

The new rate for sterling becomes 613 Syrian piastres instead of the previous 883.

All banks have suspended exchange operations pending a Government statement.

SWISS DECISION

SWITZERLAND: The Swiss Federal Council today told the British Government that "the present gold parity will be maintained" despite sterling devaluation.

Earlier in the day all foreign exchange business between the Swiss franc, sterling and the French franc was suspended.

The Swiss Bourse was expected to set a new rate for the Swiss franc of 12.05 to the pound compared with last week's official rate of 17.3b.

Swiss Government circles thought Switzerland's exports to Britain—mostly high grade goods—would not be seriously affected by the change in sterling.

But it was thought sterling devaluation would have a disastrous effect on the country's British tourist trade, and it was expected Switzerland would ask for a review of an Anglo-Swiss Trade Agreement which allowed a maximum of £4,600,000 (sterling) for British Tourists' expenditure in the country in the 12 months beginning last May.

MORE U.S. TOURISTS

United States officials forecast still greater increases in overseas travel by American tourists as a result of devaluation.

The Wall Street journal declared that "globe trotting at a 30-1/2 per cent discount should prove attractive".

On the New York Stock Exchange, sterling devaluation was marked by an opening burst of selling before trading slowed to a routine pace.

On the industrial side, foreign currency devaluations were expected to reduce drastically all demands for United States copper, lead and zinc.

The American press gave front page prominence to the devaluation news.

CAR PRICES CUT

An important New York dealer in British motor cars cut prices 20 per cent following devaluation.

The cut was made by Fergus Motors "in anticipation of a reduction by manufacturers by that much".

The British Singer was reduced from 2,150 to 1,650 dollars, the Vanguard from 2,350 to 1,850 dollars, and the Triumph from 4,150 to 3,500.

Most dealers in British cars expected to increase sales substantially.

There was no immediate announcement of reductions in the lower priced British cars.

The Ford Anglia has been selling for 1,380 dollars and the Prefect for 1,600 delivered in New York.

The Morris Minor costs 1,602 and the Hillman Minx 1,799.

FRENCH UNDECIDED

FRANCE: The French Cabinet held an emergency meeting tonight to consider to what extent to devalue the franc.

Finance Minister Maurice Petsche attended the meeting after arriving by air from the United States early today.

Inside the Cabinet it was believed there were two schools of thoughts—both agreed that the franc must be devalued, but not on its extent.

One school wanted the franc devalued to give it the same exchange rate with the pound as before the sterling devaluation.

The other school, which included veteran Socialist leader Leon Blum, thought it should be devalued by less.

It was expected that the new rate would be announced late tonight after the Cabinet meeting.

PORTUGAL: The Bank of Portugal ordered all currency transactions to be suspended until further notice.

Financial circles said they had so far no idea whether Portugal would devalue the escudo.

BURMA: The Burma Government announced a new rupee-dollar exchange rate of 4.76 rupees to the dollar. The present rupee-sterling exchange rate would be unchanged, the announcement said.

GOLD PRODUCTION VALUE

DURBAN: The increased price of gold in terms of the devalued South African pound means that the existing level of gold production, previously worth about £100,000,000 a year, will be worth about £144,000,000 on the basis of 35 dollars an ounce.

General Jan Smuts, South African Opposition leader, approved the decision to devalue the Union pound, but said the change might produced inflation if profits and wages were not kept in check.

MAHATMA'S STATUE MUTILATED

PATNA, Sept. 19, (UPI): According to a message received here, the statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the Bapu Park, at Fatwa, in Patna District, was found mutilated with its head severed from the body.

Public mind is very much agitated over this incident. The matter has been reported to the local police who are making enquiries.

Telegrams expressing a sense of indignation over the matter have been addressed to the Premier and other high officials of the Province.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Active Trading In South African Mines

LONDON, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter)—Boom conditions existed in the street outside the London Exchange today following devaluation of sterling. The Exchange was officially closed but active trading was seen in South African mines, industrials and oil shares.

South African low grade mines soared amid excited bidding rises upto 50 per cent of the previous closing levels were recorded. All dealings and prices were unofficial and took place in difficult trading conditions in the crowded street market.

Leading industrials including Woolworths, Dunlops and Imperial Chemicals met keen demand and registered gains upto two Shillings, but tobacco shares were slightly easier.

Movements in oils were confined to market favourites and prices were strong but trading small. Government broker and leading dealers in British Government Securities met to arrange tomorrow's opening levels in Giltedged. These are expected to range from quarter per cent to two per cent below the previous closing levels. Active trading continued in the street until some time after the official closing hour.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Previous closing	29.30
Today's opening	29.81
Difference	—.09
Today's closing	29.80
Difference	—.10

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining 27 1/8
General Motors 62 1/2
United States Steel Common unquoted
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

BRITAIN NOT TO CUT DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

Cripps Says He Has Kept Up Promise To Exporters

LONDON, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter).

CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps told a press conference here today that Britain would cut neither defence nor social services expenditure as part of her economics in Government spending.

"All that remains is administrative expenditure" he said.

Confidently facing over 400 world newsmen he declared that by devaluation the British Government had provided the big incentive to exporters which he had promised Washington.

The Chancellor said he had not suggested that devaluation of sterling would show an immediate increase in exports to dollar countries but he believed an increase would come in time and that belief was borne out by United States reaction to devaluation.

"We hope the ultimate end of this will be a higher volume of trade from Britain and Europe to Canada and America and from them back across the Atlantic".

CHANGED HIS MIND

He said he had changed his mind about devaluation on his return from his recent convalescence in Switzerland.

He reviewed the position then and realised something had to be done.

The dollar-sterling problem had been dealt with by temporary expedients, followed by a series of rises as each expedient became exhausted.

"Now we realise that is not enough", Sir Stafford said.

He had sensed a feeling in many quarters that the Washington talks had not produced any concrete result. His satisfaction had been criticised as being "slightly overdone".

But, he said, the communique after the Washington talks had been issued with the knowledge of the impending devaluation.

The Washington talks had been successful because they had been aimed at a long term solution of the dollar problem.

CONSULTATION

The Chancellor declared that the whole point of the Washington talks was full recognition that to succeed in reaching a long term solution of the dollar problem. It must be regarded as a joint problem requiring joint action.

The greatest contribution to this had been the arrangement for continued consultation at high level.

Sir Stafford said that the United States, Canada and Britain had recognised that the pound sterling and the dollar were in a predominant position in the trading world. he believed that not only Britain but every trading country would benefit from the decision at Washington.

Questioned on details of the Government's plans for cutting domestic expenses, Sir Stafford said: "We shall not be able to cut on defence. We shall not cut the social services. What remains is administrative expenditure and we shall economise there wherever possible.

The British Government would do everything it could to assist and stimulate private enterprise to go out after dollars, he said.

Rani Pramila Dhunrajgirji, wife of a well-known millowner and business magnate of Bombay, passed away at the Raja Saheb's residence in Poona on September 16. She leaves behind four children and her husband to bemoan her loss

Government Of India Treasury Bills

BOMBAY, Sept. 19 (PTI)—The Reserve Bank of India announced today that in view of the holidays declared on September 19, 20 and 21, Government of India and the Government of Madras Treasury Bills auction scheduled to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday (September 20 and 21) respectively had been cancelled.

Tenders of Rupees five crores of three months Government of India Treasury Bills will be received in Bombay on Tuesday, September 27 and at other centres on September 26. Successful tenders should make payment at Bombay on Friday, September 30, at Calcutta and Madras on Monday, October 3, and at Kanpur on Tuesday, October 4.

Tenders for rupees two crores of three months Government of Madras Treasury Bills will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras on Monday, September 26. Successful tenders will be required to make payment at Bombay on Friday, September 30 and at Calcutta and Madras on Monday, October 3.

Other conditions are as usual. (PTI.)

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR Sept. 19.

Maize 15, Bijhar 12, Matar ready 14-8, Arhar ready 13-8, Urd 16, Moong 21-8, Masoor 13. 15. Forward market closed for three days.

Gur ready 21-8 19, Shakkar 23, Crystal 42-8, Khandsari 28 35.

Oilseeds: Sarsoon 32, Taraseed 26-8 25 Groundnut 24, Cottonseed 16, Musterdoil 95, Taraseedoil 59, Oilcake 10-4, Oats 11.

Bardana ready red 107, White 125.

HEAVY DEVALUATION NOT JUSTIFIED

Inflation Sure To Come, Says T. T. Krishnamachari

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19. (PTI).

INFORMED non-official reactions in the capital to the devaluation of sterling and rupee were summed up by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, a member of the Standing Finance Committee and a member of the Indian Delegation last year to the sterling talks.

He told the P.T.I. that though many suspected that sterling devaluation would ultimately eventuate, India was not prepared for a 30 per cent devaluation.

"From the point of view of India's foreign exchange position", said Mr. Krishnamachari, "this heavy devaluation will scarcely be justified. The immediae effects on the home price structure would undoubtedly be one of price inflation. I doubt if the Government of India have adequate powers by means of the adapted Government of India Act for taking immediate and drastic steps to prevent any further increase in prices in this country".

NOT INSULATED

Mr. Krishnamachari felt that the internal monetary mechanism in India was not properly and completely insulated against ill effects that would rise from such devaluation and a primary producing country could not get the full advantage of a monetary devaluation because its exports were less elastic than those of a manufacturing country. From the point of view of Indian economy by itself, he contended, the devaluation was unnecessary.

It was a natural corollary to "a serious imbalance" in the foreign exchange position of the major partners in the sterling area corporation.

A much milder devaluation in September 1931, he pointed out, resulted in upsetting monetary conditions over a period of six months thereafter. While it must be admitted that by means of export and import controls and foreign exchange restrictions, the country was better equipped to seal off the ill-effects of devaluation than in 1931, he failed to see how any visible advantage could accrue to the country by this step unless it be that the only type of foreign exchange resource India possessed, namely sterling balances, would not be devalued in terms of other currencies and that India would get some benefits out of the sterling area as a whole.

She could thus improve her prospects of obtaining hard currency in return for sterling on easier terms though at a higher cost. Any temporary advantage India might get by the increase in the value of her exports would be more than offset by the high prices she had to pay for imports of machinery and other necessities from hard currency areas.

It was a matter of speculation whether the increased prices hard currency areas would have to pay for imports from India would not result in the restriction of the quantities of the imports. "Much as I dislike this outcome of the recent sterling talks which undoubtedly were not unconnected with last year's talks with which I was associated, it can be expected that the Government of India would mitigate the evil consequences on our internal economy and would secure requisite advice and muster strength to take necessary action for the purpose of preventing further damage to the already unsettled economy of India", he added.

R

SALE OF GRAM DAL

WITH a view to give relief to consumers, Government have decided to sell with effect from 26th September, 1949, Gram Dal from Government and authorised grain shops at Rs. 1-6-0 per payloe (i.e. Re. 0-3-5 per lb.) as against Rs. 1-8-0 per payloe which was the rate hitherto. Government have also reduced from the same date the ex-mill rate for gram flour (besan) from Rs. 43-8-0 per bag of 196 lbs. to Rs. 41-8-0 per bag, and the retail rate of besan from Re. 0-3-9 per lb. to Rs. 0-3-7 per lb.

R

LET US KNOW

If you come to know of any person hoarding or black marketing or profiteering or drawing illegal rations in foodgrains, please inform any of the Officers mentioned below:—

1) Supply Commissioner, Secretariat, Bombay—1, (Telephone No. 29757).

2) Director of Civil Supplies, Secretariat, Bombay—1, (Telephone No. 29752).

3) Controller of Rationing, Royal Institute of Science Building, Fort, Bombay—1, (Telephone No. 32000).

4) Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch II, Military Hutments, Opposite Cricket Club of India, Churchgate, Bombay, (Telephone No. 39811).

or

5) Public Relations Officer (Rationing) Royal Institute of Science Building, Fort, Bombay—1, (Telephone No. 30372).

(YOUR NAME WILL NOT BE DISCLOSED)

OUR ORISSA NEWSLETTER

ACTION AGAINST TWO CONGRESSMEN

Parliamentary Party's Fateful Decision

(From Our Special Correspondent)

CUTTACK (By Mail).

The last meeting of the Orissa Congress Parliamentary Party was not only one of the most important sittings, but also momentous in the annals of the history of the provincial parliamentary front. It was not only the longest session which took three days to conclude, but also one of the historic sittings with a record attendance of 44 members, out of a total number of forty-seven. The decisions taken were equally important and far-reaching in nature. The party which was summoned to consider the conduct of two of its members from Ganjam district, viz., Sri Umacharan Patnaik and Sri Madhusudan Mahapatra, practically devoted its entire deliberations to the discussion of this unfortunate question, leaving only a few hours for the consideration of organisational matters like the reorganisation of the Congress work in the province. Sri Nabakrushna Chaudhury, a former minister of the present Cabinet, presided, in view of the fact that the leader of the party had personally to meet the charges brought against him by Sri Umacharan Patnaik, whose explanation on the minute of dissent as a member of the Orissa Industries Board to the Director of Industries the ex-officio Chairman of the Board, and the note of the leader on the explanation were duly read out and explained to the members.

Behind the fateful decision of the party to expel Sri Patnaik from the Party and the direction to him to resign his seat from the Orissa Assembly are shrouded in mystery several incidents which have not yet been published in the local press. But it is gathered from local political circles that a regular passage-at-arms preceded the adoption of the resolution of the party to expel Sri Patnaik. It is reported that while the leader Sri Harekrushna Mahatab roundly refuted the allegations of corruption connected with various industries seeking State-aid from the provincial Government, Sri Patnaik felt that the leader's explanations and statements amounted to either admission of the allegations made. In a subsequent communication to the press Sri Patnaik has said that when the Minister of Development Sri Kanungo asked him to admit that he could not prove the allegations he had replied as above, that is to say, that this question did not arise. But when the party decided to expel him Sri Patnaik says that he agreed to resign from the Assembly if the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Congress High Command confirmed the party decision on his appeal.

FIGHT TO BITTER END

It is also reported that the Leader of the Party was so much annoyed with the behaviour of Sri Patnaik that towards the end he is reported to have observed "We cannot remain in the same institution. I will pursue him to the Parliamentary Board and see what happens to his appeal. I will drive him out of the Congress: I am calling for a meeting of the P.C.C. about the 25th of this month. I will pursue him to the bitterest end."

There were also moments when the feelings of certain members whom Sri Patnaik involved in his so-called charge-sheet indulged in most undignified and unparliamentary language which they used against the latter. But these details are not likely to see the light of the day before matters are placed before the Congress High Command for thorough investigation. Several members who are reported to have persuaded Sri Patnaik for expression of regret in order to make the way smooth for a settlement of the serious question failed to get a favourable response from him.

The Orissa Assembly Congress Party also adopted a resolution calling upon Sri Madhusudan Mahapatra to seek relief within one month from certain unfavourable remarks passed against him by a Magistrate in Ganjam district in a police case in which Sri Mahapatra figured as a witness. It is now learnt that he has moved the High Court in this connection.

It is not known at the moment as to when Sri Umacharan Patnaik will submit his appeal to the Congress High Command; but if and when he does so it would be a serious event for it would once and for all remove suspicions and doubts still lurking in the minds of a section of the Orissa public, however small, whether or not the allegations made by Sri Patnaik were true and the extent to which they were so.

VALIDITY OF ORDER CHALLENGED

Orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. served by the Sadar S.D.O. of Cuttack upon Sri Binode Kanungo, Joint Secretary of the Utkal Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association and a prominent member of the Samagra Gram Seva Centre, directing him and his wife Srimati, Sashibala Kanungo not to enter the jurisdiction of Kishennagar P.S., for in the opinion of the S.D.O. they are fomenting trouble which may lead to serious trouble, in which life and property will be at stake, has aroused considerable public interest. It is understood that an objection petition has now been filed challenging the validity of the order of the S.D.O. which has enhanced public curiosity.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Cuttack an impartial Committee under the presidentship of Pandit Nilakantha Das, President of the Utkal Union Conference was appointed with powers to negotiate with the Government of Orissa in connection with the demands of the Security prisoners hunger-striking in Berhampur and Cuttack jails for more than a month now. By another resolution the meeting called upon the hunger-strikers to give up their hunger-strike in view of the appointment of the above Committee. The meeting further urged upon the Government to either try the security prisoners in course of law or to release them forthwith unconditionally.

The provincial Government have in the meantime released some security prisoners unconditionally and some others upon whom certain restrictions have been imposed regarding their movements. The three security prisoners who were recently ordered by the Orissa High Court to be released were rearrested and detained immediately after their release from the Cuttack prison.

It is reliably learnt that following an inveestigation by the Central C.I.D. into the various allegations of Police excesses against the Oriya residents of Saraikella and Kharswan States following their merger with Bihar on August 1, Mr. Vellodi, Secretary of the States Ministry of the Government of India, is visiting those states to see for himself the conditions obtaining in those states. The Presidents of the Utkal and Bihar Provincial Congress Committees are shortly making a joint tour of the States with a view to find out the actual state of affairs.

The Maharaja of Patna, one of the prominent leaders of the Kosholatkala Praja Parishad, who was here on a short visit in the course of an informal chat with the local pressmen said in reply to a question that the rulers of Orissa states who jointly made a representation to the States Ministry in regard to the transfer of Saraikella and Kharswan have not received any reply so far. He did not disclose the alternative step, if any under contemplation, if the States Ministry reacted to their representation unfavourably. Asked whether the Government of Orissa or the leader of the opposition, the Raja of Kanika, approached the Kosholatkala Praja Parishad in connection with the nomination of 31 representatives to the Orissa Assembly from the Orissa States the Maharaja replied in the negative. Clarifying the attitude of the Parishad towards the Adibasi demand for a separate regional unit within the Indian Union. the Maharaja said that the Parishad could not support such a move by the Adibasis, for they wanted special privileges for their community while the Parishad wanted safeguards for the people as a whole.

RADIO STATION

The Cuttack Radio Station would soon become a more powerful station. Correspondence is going on between the Orissa Government and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in this connection. This was revealed by the Director of Public Relations Sir P. N, Mahanti at the last Press conference held at the Orissa Secretariat.

The forty-five year old Negro leader of East Africa Mr. Peter Kinange who arrived at Bhubaneswar on September 11 had a crowded programme there and at Cuttack for two days in the course of which he visited several temples and caves and official buildings under construction in the new capital site and several temples and caves and official buildings under construction in the new capital site and several educational, social and industrial institutions in the city of Cuttack Mr. Koinange who was the guest of the Governor of Orissa addressing a press conference on September 12 described the general condition of the people of East Africa and the political exploitation to which they have been subjected to by the Europeans there. In his speeches at the Ravenshaw College Hall and at the meeting of the Orissa Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs the East African leader explained the contributions the Indians made towards the progress of the national movement of the national of his country which is sugering from foreign domination for about a century. He appealed to the Indians to extend their hand of cooperation to sixteen million East Africans for which Mahatma Gandhi had a soft corner in his heart. Mr. Koinange asked the Indian youth not to be ashamed of manual labour but to think of the dignity of labour described the social life of the East Africans at a meeting held at the Ravenshaw Women's College. The Prime Minister of Orissa Sri H. K. Mahatab who presided at the meeting of the Council of World Affairs in the course of his speech disclosed how the Chamberlain Government of Great Britain as a part of its appeasement policy wanted to give away East Africa to Hitler in order to stop the second world war and how the Congress Working Committee in obedience to the direction of Mahatma Gandhi had asked Sardar Patel to go to East Africa to resist such a surrender of that country. But this plan did not materialise since Chamberlain resigned and with his resignation the foreign policy of England also changed. Mr. Koinange made some purchases of local textiles and other products which attracted him very much.

The next annual session of the Sarvodaya Sangh (India) will be held at Angul and the Orissa members of the Sangh are making necessary arrangements to accommodate about two thousand delegates and visitors to the annual session which will be held during the forthcoming summer. Sri Gopabandhu Chaudhury and Acharya Harihar Das are busily engaged in this preliminary arrangements with the help of a number of other prominent workers of this province.

Sri Nabakrushna Chaudhury, former Revenue Minister of Orissa has been appointed as the Chief organiser of the Basic Education organisation in Orissa. It is learnt that Sri Chaudhury will work in a honorary capacity as the organiser, a post which carried a high salary thus far.

Orissa will shortly have an Agriculture College. Partly aided by the Government of Orissa and partly by the bonus received from the Centre towards the province's rice exports amounting to about Rs. 60 lakhs the new college will add to the agricultural development of Orissa.

The Government of Orissa have granted financial aid ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per month to 195 political workers and distressed dependents of those who have lost their lives in the last historic August revolution and other political struggles during the last thirty years. The above list includes persons from the neighbouring states also who have been granted this aid with effect from 1st January, 1948, except in the case of Nilgiri state whose political sufferers have received this aid with effect from November 14, 1947.

The local footballer sscored victories over the two Calcutta teams, the Rajasthan Club and the Mohamadan Sporting Club of Calcutta in a series of exhibition football match arranged here last week. The Rajasthan Club was defeated by one goal to nil and the Mohamadan Sporting was defeated by two goals to nil. This victory is by no means a small consolation to the footballers of this province who are gradually but surely coming to limelight these days.

On the advice of the Chief Justice of Orissa High Court the members of the Orissa High Court Bar and other of the legal profession are starting a Law Society with a view to improve the standards of the profession by publishing legal literature etc.

It has been decided recently that all the organisations working for the orphans and poor children's welfare in this province will be amalgamated into one organisation. The Governor of Orissa Mr. Asaf Ali presided over the meeting of the organisers of these institutions when this decision was taken

U. N. SOCIAL WELFARE VISITORS IN LONDON

Seventeen overseas holders of U.N. Social Welfare Fellowship toured Britain this week to study her social welfare services. They are on a four-month visit. Among them are men and women from Belgium, China, Egypt, India and Sweden.

TEA CONSUMPTION CONTROL DANGEROUS

Board Chairman's Warning

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19. (PTI).

MR. S. K. Sinha, Chairman of the Central Tea Board, in an interview today said that any attempt to reduce the internal off-take of tea would be dangerous.

He was referring to the suggestion recently made by the fortnightly economic review of the All-India Congress Committee for controlling and rationing tea consumption, and creating "free trade zones" where articles such as tea might be processed and re-exported to hard currency areas, for balancing India's export trade.

Mr. Sinha said: "By reducing internal consumption, we cannot export more than our quota. The All-India Congress Committee has overlooked the existence of the International Tea Agreement of 1945-48, extended by the Interim Producers Agreement (March 1948-50).

"This is an international agreement for the controlled production of tea, to which India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia are signatories. The permissible exportable quantity fixed for 1949 for all the producing signatory countries is 125 per cent of the standard export.

MAXIMUM QUANTITY.

"On this basis the maximum amount of tea which can be exported from India during the season 1949/50 is 435 million pounds. The Government of India has sanctioned the export of the entire allotment. This international agreement obviously cannot be altered unilaterally by any one of the signatories.

Mr. Sinha referred to the proposal for creation of free trade zones "where tea may be processed and re-exported to hard currency areas" and said that this seemed to be based on a mis-conception regarding tea production. Every garden, he added, in Assam, North Bengal, South India and the different States had its own factory for processing tea.

Only a certain amount of blending was carried out at Calcutta for putting on the internal market and also for export to market other than the United Kingdom which has an annual bulk purchasing contract made by the Tea Controller for India acting as the agent of H.M.G. and each supplying garden.

COMPETITION

The chairman said that the estimated 1949 crop was 560 million pounds. On the assumption that the total export release of 435 million lbs would be effected, the expected surplus for internal consumption was 125 million lbs. of tea Internal absorption of tea had been steadily increased by the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board and the present consumption was three times what it had been in 1933.

Indian tea, Mr. Sinha continued, was facing increasing competition from Indonesia and East Africa, apart from Ceylon and Pakistan which sent their teas regularly both to the U.K., and to out markets. There was further the fact that world production was likely to exceed world demand in 1951.

It would therefore be useless to ration tea in India when already 75 per cent of the tea produced was exported. It was an established fact that it was difficult to restore the tea drinking habit once it was lost. The earnings of tea were already of the order of Rs. 64 crores of which about Rs. 7 crores was in dollars. For these reasons no appreciable increase was foreseeable by the proposed control and rationing of tea, Mr. Sinha concluded.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Sept. 19

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed for three days. The market believes that the devaluation will have bullish effect and some traders are inclined to take a bullish view on hopes of good time for our industries. Some others feel that at present our country is largely an importing country and we will have to pay more for our imports which are in excess of our exports. At present there is sentimental effect on the market and Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted around Rs. 1480. However in the next three days, some of the wishful thinking will disappear.

Later on in the evening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1460 to Rs. 1465.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 19

As per Government order, the local market remains closed for three days. The Government has fixed floor and ceiling prices so there was very little effect of devaluation as prices are not far from ceiling level. Nominally February was quoted at Rs. 613 and May at Rs. 601.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL

BOMBAY Sept. 19.

s.s. PUNTA MEXO (James Finlay) from Montreal with 6000 tons general cargo on Sept. 18.

s.s. STEEL CHEMIST (Mackinnon Mackenjee) from Houston with 7597 tons general cargo on Sept. 18.

DEPARTURES

s.s. AXEL CARL for Navalakhi with general cargo on Sept. 18.

s.s. CITY OF EASTBOURNE for Liverpool with general cargo on Sept. 17.

s.s. HANAIN for Basrah with general cargo on Sept. 17.

s.s. UNION BUILDER for Japan with general cargo on Sept 17.

UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR IN 11 COUNTRIES

Peak Reached In U.S.A. In July

GENEVA, (ILO News Service).

UNEMPLOYMENT was higher during May, June and July of this year than in the corresponding months last year in eleven of seventeen countries surveyed by the International Labour Office.

While the number of jobless exceeded the 1,500,000 mark in Italy in June, 1949, the country was one of five where unemployment decreased in 1949 in comparison with the corresponding month in 1948.

According to the ILO, unemployment which should normally have declined during the months under review due to seasonal factors rose in the United States, Germany and Spain.

Estimated unemployment in the United States hit a peak in July of this year when 4,095,000, or 6.4 per cent. of the civilian labour force, were unemployed. This compared with 2,227,000 or 3.5 per cent. in July. 1948.

Unemployment remained high in Belgium where in July of this year 220,469 persons or 11 per cent. of the insured population registered for work. This marked a drop of two per cent from the peak post-war figure in January, and compared with 129,274 or 6.5 per cent. in July, 1948.

WEST GERMANY

Unemployment continued to mount in Western Germany. In the Bizonal area, 1,254,450 persons were registered as unemployed in July, 1949, compared with 650,500 in July, 1948. Those registered as unemployed in the French zone in July totalled 48,309, compared with 14,502 for the corresponding period in 1948.

Unemployment also continued to climb in Spain where those without jobs in May, 1949, numbered 163,239 compared with 112,254 a year earlier.

Those countries where unemployment has decreased recently, although exceeding the corresponding figure for 1948, are Canada, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland

In Canada the number of insured worked who were unemployed touched a post-war peak figure of 208,818 in February, 1949. By June this had declined to 80,391 or 3.5 per cent, compared with 56,509 or 2.4 per cent. in June, 1948.

The number of unemployed trade unionists in Denmark fell from the January, 1949, post-war record figure of 60,951 to 14,808 or 2.4 per cent in July, 1949, in comparison with 7,917 or 1.3 per cent in July, 1948.

Job applicants in Finland totalled 42,411 in March, 1949, the high for the post-war period. The number decreased to 10,019 in July compared with 3,906 in July, 1948.

The number of unemployed trade unionists in Sweden declined from 39,036 in January, 1949, to 16,913 or 1.9 per cent in May compared with 15,704 or 1.7 per cent a year earlier.

IN FRANCE

In France, unemployment has been rising slowly since the war, according to the ILO, and in May, 1949, unplaced applicants totalled 132,671. By the end of July the figure decreased to 122,082 compared with 71,198 twelve months previously.

Unemployment in the Netherlands has declined steadily since January, 1949, when 53,895 persons registered for jobs. By July this had decreased to 33,200 compared with 22,036 in July, 1948.

In Switzerland, persons wholly unemployed dropped from 15,544 in January to 4.081 in July, a total which still topped the July, 1948, figure of 1,061.

Only in six countries was there less unemployment in May, June and July of this year than there was during the corresponding months of 1948. Unemployment dropped steadily in Italy through June of this year when 1,551,725 persons were registered as unemployed compared with approximately 1,800,000 in June, 1948.

The number of unemployed in the United Kingdom fell from 400.725 in January to 282,578 or 1.3 per cent of the estimated total industrial population in June. This compared with 2 per cent in June, 1948.

Unemployment has remained low in Norway where 2,219 persons or 0.3 per cent of the population were registered for work in June of this year in comparison with 3,278 or 0.4 per cent in June, 1948. Similarly, in Australia, 0.8 per cent of trade unionists were unemployed during the first two quarters of 1949 compared with 0.9 per cent in the second quarter of 1948.

Those applying for work in Ireland numbered 42,409 in July, 1949, compared with 45,429 in July of last year.

Estimated unemployment in Puerto Rico dropped from 96,000 in January 1949, to 47,000 in May. June witnessed an upward swing to 57,000 compared with 62,000 in June 1948.

MEASURES TO AID WORLD'S AGRICULTURISTS

I.L.O. Body's Recommendations

GENEVA, (ILO News Service).

A SERIES of recommendations for actions on the international level to improve the living and working conditions of the world's agricultural populations emerged from the recent meeting of the Permanent Agricultural Committee of the International Labour Organisation.

The session — the committee's third since it was established in 1938 was held at ILO headquarters in Geneva from September 1 to 10, under the chairmanship of E. G. Gooch, M.P., chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Workers of the United Kingdom.

The committee's conclusions on the four questions on its agenda were embodied in resolutions which recommended that the ILO's Governing Body place three subjects before the ILO's general conference for early consideration with a view to the adoption of international regulations.

These questions were those of hours of work in agriculture, the compulsory health examination of children and young persons for fitness for employment in agriculture, and the extension of social security to the agricultural populations.

The fourth point on the committee's agenda was that of security of employment and occupation in agriculture, and the committee recommended that the Governing Body inscribe it on the agenda of the committee's next session for further consideration.

HOURS OF WORK

The committee found that hours of work in agriculture were "ripe for regulation on the international level," and set forth a series of principles which it suggested might serve as a basis for this regulation.

These principles were enumerated in a resolution which pointed out that the ILO had already adopted various Conventions and Recommendations limiting working hours in industry and commerce. It added that it was desirable that agriculture "should receive equal treatment in this matter."

The resolution said that international regulations on the subject should be "sufficiently flexible so as to permit a general application, and, to that end, should take account particularly of the seasonal and climatic factors governing agricultural production and of the essential diversity of agricultural work."

The proposed regulations, the resolution said, should be applied to all agricultural undertakings except those employing only family labour.

On the question of social security in agriculture, the committee called for "vigorous" national and international action. It was in the general interest, the members found, "both from the economic and social points of view, that agriculture should benefit from a treatment equivalent to that enjoyed by urban groups in this respect."

Much progress had been made by certain countries in the adoption of measures providing their agricultural populations with security of existence and extending medical services, the Committee reported. It added, however, that a large sector of the world's farm people "do not yet benefit from such protection, or it is only provided in an extremely limited way as far as the social and natural risks are concerned."

PILOT PROJECTS

At the conclusion of its consideration of the question of the special problems of the agricultural populations in the under-developed countries, the committee voted to recommend that pilot projects be undertaken "to develop programmes of action and to extend knowledge in relation to economic development and security of employment and occupation" in agriculture in these countries.

This proposal was included in a programme of studies and other action which the committee suggested should be undertaken by the ILO in collaboration with other agencies of the United Nations. The committee proposed that this programme should devote particular attention to the problems of employment and manpower, general and vocational education, land relationships, wages, co-operation, and housing.

The studies of land relationships, the committee suggested, should deal with "the influence of land tenure and ownership, land valuation and real estate credit on the distribution of incomes in agriculture and on the possibilities of advancement for the worker."

On the question of health examination of children and young persons for fitness for employment in agriculture, the committee adopted a series of principles which it suggested might serve as a basis for the international regulations which it proposed should be adopted.

These included the principles that countries should require, as a condition of the employment of children under 18 in any agricultural occupation, except in family undertakings, a health examination to determine their physical fitness.

The committee was composed of a tripartite delegation of the ILO's Governing Body, ten expert members, three "ad hoc" members, and representatives of several international Governmental and non-Governmental organisations with an interest in agriculture questions.

SUDDEN RISE IN DYES AND CHEMICAL MARKET

With the hope of securing cloth and yarn freely for Dyeing and Printing Works, interested parties have started purchasing the normal requirements of such consumers. Besides this, there was sudden rise in the rate of Hydrosulphite of Soda which was ruling on the level of 2|- last week has gone to the level of 3|-. Sulphur Black has gone up due to enquiries from various parts particularly large Dyeing Houses.

BARREL PACKING

SAPTHOLS	
Sapthols CAS	7 2
Sapthols CBO	11 8
Sapthols CSW	11 0
Sapthols CBS	10 2
Sapthols CSG	14 12
Fast Scarlet CKRC Base	8 8
Fast Scarlet CKR Base	9 8
Fast Red CB Base	11 4
Fast Garnet CKGBC Base	3 8
Fast Red CKCR Base	11 0
Fast Yellow CGC Base	7 4
Fast Corinth CB Base	7 0
Fast Orange CGC Base	9 4
Fast Orange CKGR Base	7 0
Fast Bordeaux CGP Base	12 8
Fast Bordeaux CGP Salt	4 10
Fast Scarlet CKR Salt	3 14
Fast Blue CB Salt	3 8
DIRECT COLOURS	
Direct Black Extra	3 4
Direct Green Extra	4 4
Direct Violet Extra	4 8
Direct Yellow 4GL	11 0
Direct Sky Blue Extra	7 0
Direct Rubin	5 4
Direct Orange Extra	6 8
Direct Brown	4 4
Diazo Black Extra	4 8
Chrysophenine G Extra	9 12
Benzopurpurine 4B	3 8
Congo Red H Dark	3 8
Tarquoise Blue G	11 0
Delta Purpurine 5B Conc	10 0
SULPHUR COLOURS	
Sulphur Black 692	2 0
Sulphur Blanck 992	1 10
Sulphur Black 992	1 10
Alizarine 20 p.c. Paste	135 0
Alizarine 100 p.c. Power	7 8
CHEMICALS	
Hydrosulphite of Soda	3 0
Bisulphite of Soda	50 0
Turkey Red Oil	42 8
Monopol Napthol Soap	45 0
Saitric Acid	150 0
Soda Bicarb	19 0
Soda Ash Light USA	19 8
Ammonia Bycarb Powder	45 0
Ammonia Chloride	35 0
White Sugar of Lead	110 0
Brown Sugar of Lead	100 0
Tri Sodium Phosphate	42 0
Bleaching Powder	20 0
Methylene Blue Extra	5 0
Mentanil Yellow Elephant	2 8
Mentanil Yellow Extra	4 12
Methyl Violet Lumps	3 12
Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps	7 0
Magenta Extra O	8 0
Diamond Green	7 0
Bismark Brown Extra	3 4
Chrosodine Extra	4 0
Malachite Green Crys	5 8
Auramine Extra	6 8
Acid Orange Extra	2 0
Acid Scarlet	4 0
Kumkum Scarlet	5 0
Rhodamine B Extra 500%	19 0
Soap Green	18 0
VAT FAST DYES	
Vat Blue CCD Powder	32 8
Vat Blue RSN Powder	35 8
Vat Blue Dark Blue BO	23 0
Vat Blue Brit. Green B900	27 0
Vat Blue Brit. Green 2100 Powder	65 0
Vat Blue Brit. Green B 3200	120 0
Vat Magenta B Powder	35 0
Yellow 5G	42 0
Vat Olive Green B Powder	16 0
Vat Oliva Gray Powder	16 0
Vat Red Brown	16 0
Vat Violet 4R Powder	61 0
Vat Violet 2R	88 0
Vat Pink R	80 0
PRINTING COLOURS	
Printonsol O Conc	16 0
Printosol CO 4B	14 0
Golden Yellow	52 0
Printosol Green Paste	37 0
Rapid Red	12 0
Orange	12 0
Yellow	12 8
Indigo 60 p.c. Grains American	4 1
Indigo 60 p.c. Grains 1 lb pkg.	4 10
Sodium Sulphide English	34 0
Sodium Sulphide Indian small	37 0
Sulphate of Alumina (Pure)	17 0
Aniline Salt	1 1
Bichromate of Potash	140 0
Bichromate of Soda	80 0
Caustic Soda 1 lb pkg.	5 6
Caustic Soda 450 lbs. pkg.	32 0
Acetic Acid	0 14
Formad De Hyde	0 7
Zinc Dust	80 0
Borax Crys.	30 0
Nitrite of Soda	45 0
Rongalite C	2 6

SUGAR FAMINE IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 19. (PTD: Jubbulpore is facing a sugar famine since fortnight.

Sugar has disappeared completely from the open market and it is being sold today at Rs. 1-12 per seer. The price of gur is also soaring and is sold at Re. 1 a seer.

Arrangements are being made by the authorities to import sugar and to distribute it through ration shops. Fresh stocks of sugar are expected to reach here by the end of this month.

DEVALUATION ADVANTAGEOUS IN THE LONG RUN

Reaction In Financial Circles

ASOKA MEHTA FEARS COMMON MAN WILL BE HIT

BOMBAY, Monday.

DEVALUATION of the rupee was regarded as inevitable by most financial experts commenting on it today. Notwithstanding any immediate stress on the country's internal economy, the commentators were inclined to the view that in the long run it would not work to the country's disadvantage.

Among the critics were the Socialist Labour leader Mr. Asoka Mehta, who said that this "first major economic result of the political tie-up of the country with the British Commonwealth" was likely to "hurt" the common man.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, was another sharp critic who said that India should never have agreed to devaluation and thus added to the inflationary trend in the country, and a case could be made out to raise the value of the rupee with a view to lowering the price level.

On the other hand Mr. C. H. Bhabha, former Commerce Member of the Government of India, was among those contending that devaluation of the rupee in terms of the U.S. dollar is not enough, and it should even be devalued in terms of the pound sterling.

Official sources in Delhi maintained that the devaluation should not affect the present cost of living in India "to any material extent" because India's imports from non-dollar areas, exceeding 75 per cent, would remain unaffected. Even imports from dollar area would ultimately be cheaper owing to the fact that the raw materials for these products would have been obtained at cheaper prices from the devalued currency areas.

Burma and Ceylon in the "rupee area" were known to have fallen in line with India, but Pakistan's decision was still awaited tonight.

A point of lively interest in the city was the possible effect of devaluation on the price of gold in India, but the general view seemed to be that the disparity in world price and local price of gold already being heavy, the local price was not likely to go higher. The temporary rise in gold price ——it was unofficially quoted at Rs. 115 today——was not likely to be maintained.

NO RELIEF TO DOLLAR FAMINE

Wages And Costs Will Go Up

Dr. S. G. Panandekar Secretary, Indian Banks' Association said: "I do not think that the devaluation of the pound sterling will relieve the dollar famine of the countries of the sterling area to any substantial extent.

"The reason is that both Britain and India are dependent on the USA to a great extent for the necessary supply, and particularly for food. Devaluation will make these things more costly for England and India and is likely to raise the cost of living in both the countries. This will be followed by a demand for higher wages, and, this in turn will increase the cost of production and of export from both the countries.

"It is therefore very doubtful whether devaluation will serve the purpose of stimulating exports from India and England to America to any substantial extent.

"Moreover India is dependent on America for a large portion of capital goods and industrial equipment. This will become more costly. The chief difficulty regarding Indian export at present is that there is a general shortage in the case of many of them, especially articles like manganese and mica, and there is not a sufficiency of transport for moving them from the interior to the port towns.

"Unless these difficulties are removed it is not easy to see how devaluation will stimulate Indian exports to any great extent.

TRUE REMEDIES

"In my opinion, the true remedies for the dollar shortage of the countries of the sterling area are three. They are:

(1) America must demolish the tariff wall and allow freer imports of goods from the sterling areas.

(2) People of the USA—the principal creditor-country of the world—must be prepared to invest capital in other countries as England did in the 19th century and

(3) The workers of Britain and India must work harder and more efficiently and produce more at lower cost so as to be able to expect more.

"It seems that USA is not prepared to adopt the first two remedies and now desires to wivert the attention from them by insisting on the devaluation of the pound. Sir Stafford Cripps and the British Cabinet appear to have consented to the devaluation because they seem to have realised that the British workers, being exhausted, spiritually and morally, during the last ten years are not prepared to work harder and more efficiently.

"India is compelled to devalue the rupee in relation to the dollar to the same extent as the pound sterling to the dollar, because it wants to maintain the link of the rupee with the sterling for the sake of the gradual realisation of the sterling balances and also because it continues to be a part of the Commonwealth and has substantial trade with Britain and other Commonwealth countries".

OUR BALANCES IN DOLLARS REDUCED

Professor C. N. Vakil, of the University School of Economics said: "The effect of the devaluation of the rupee in terms of gold and dollar will be to increase the rupee prices of gold and American goods. As we depend on imports from the USA of food and capital goods, this will have some effect on the internal price level which will be raised further in consequence.

"Our goods will be cheaper in the American market and this may help our exports; but the degree of advantage that we are in a position to get is uncertain as our production is limited. The dollar value of our Sterling balances is reduced by 30 per cent, and this is a net loss to the extent to which we could have converted the balances into dollars.

"The attitude of Pakistan is uncertain. If Pakistan does not devalue at all or does so to a lesser extent, and maintains its rupee at a higher value then the Indian rupee, Pakistan goods will become more expensive to us. As we import food, raw cotton, and raw jute from Pakistan, the adverse effect on our general prices will be more marked by Pakistan's policy.

"From the point of view of our internal prices, which are higher than sterling and dollar prices, a case could be made out to raise the value of the rupee with a view to lowering the price level. Even if such a deflationary step was difficult, we ought not to have added to the inflationary trend by agreeing to devaluation. One wonders whether we shall bridge our dollar gap by this method. If the recent talks of dollar loans to and dollar investments in India had any meaning, this sacrifice was perhaps not called for".

A HIT AT COMMON MAN

Asoka Mehta's View

The devaluation of the rupee was likely to affect the economy of the country in two adverse ways. In the first place, it was likely to hit the common man by preventing a fall in the cost of living, and perhaps even by giving a fillip to the upward trend of prices. Secondly the pace of industrialisation was bound to be slowed down as the result of the rise in the cost of imported goods from hard currency areas.

Thus observed Mr. Asoka Mehta in the course of a statement to the press today on the announcement made by the Government of India relating to the devaluation of the rupee.

Mr. Mehta added: "The only way of reducing prices now available to the country within the context of capitalism is to throw the burden of lower costs and lower prices on the working class."

Discussing the possible effect of devaluation on Indian economy if Pakistan failed to follow suit, Mr. Mehta stated that our jute industry would be very hard hit and the economic malaise of Bengal would become even more acute than it was at present.

Concluding Mr. Metha said: "The least that the Government can do for the hard pressed workers is to remove the artificial division between dearness allowance and the basic wage. The devaluation of the rupee puts the seal of permanence on the present level of prices and costs. The workers, therefore, are entitled to have their wages adjusted to the new price levels, and not only are they entitled to compensation for any increase in the cost of living but the artificial and retrograde division between the dearness allowance and basic wage also disappears."

U. S. A. IS MADE MORE DISTANT NOW

Manu Subedar's Views

Mr. Manu Subedar stated: "The change was inevitable and it has come. As a large number of countries are taking simultaneous action, it will affect primarily our trade with the U.S.A. The United Kingdom had already attempted to substitute purchases in the sterling area and there is not likely to be much gain in our exports from that direction.

"The flow of private American capital towards industries in India would be stimulated. The repayment of loans already taken from the International Monetary Fund and from the World Bank will be at a higher rate and the change brings that burden on this country. It is very unfortunate that the foremost country in the world with whom closer association was advisable on economic and political grounds goes more distant and a good many threads of business connections assiduously built up by our people would have to be broken. The preference given to British goods as against American goods in the import tariff becomes absurd, though if the object is to prevent purchases from the dollar area, they may not be removed immediately.

"The extremely artificial monetary rate structure in India is not in keeping with the major exchange value change. Money rates in certain directions are lower than those prevailing in U.S.A., which is economically absurd.

BENEFIT

"The benefit to India would occur in larger exports to U.S.A. only if prices of exportable goods such as, jute, oils and oilseeds, mica, manganese, carpets, pepper, tea and other articles which are purchased by U.S.A. remain where they are. Unfortunately, speculators have already increased these prices even before the announcement came.

"The whole world will now be watching for American prices to go down. American businessmen have sufficient imagination not to permit loss of business foothold gained by them hitherto. Therefore, there will be some co-operation and response from U.S.A. and active and material assistance in the efforts of India to adjust the adverse balance.

"India cannot afford to buy food from the dollar area any more, but I hope that U.S.A. Government will fix lower prices for export purposes in recognition of the bold effort made by India to adjust to a difficult situation.

"The tendency of inflation to get worse must be reckoned with unless Government acts with a strong hand.

"The Indian price of gold will now come nearer to the world price in so far as the import price of gold if it were freed for export by the U.S.A., would increase by 30 per cent. Even this would leave a tremendous gap between the world price of gold and the local price of gold."

BALANCE WILL BE AGAINST US

Export Boom Unlikely

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Stock Exchange, said:

"The devaluation of sterling has been followed by proportionate devaluation of the rupee. The measure is not one of choice but of necessity. Of the two evils, we have to reconcile ourselves to the lesser one. If the rupee were not devalued, the high Indian cost and price levels, already out of alignment with world levels, would drive out Indian exports even from the sterling area markets, and the balance of payments position would then become impossible.

On the other hand, the proportionate devaluation of the rupee maintains the status quo with regard to sterling area countries. There will be no advantage in trade because most of these countries have revised the par value of their currencies to the same extent as we have. In regard to these countries therefore there will be no profit and no loss in the short term. In relation to those countries which have not devalued, our exports will be cheaper and imports dearer. On this count, I am afraid, the balance of advantage will be against us. Our present imports consisting as they do of foodstuffs and capital equipment, are unavoidable and they will cost more. Our exports, consisting largely of commodities in which we have a virtual monopoly, are not likely to increase appreciably and let it be remembered that for a given quantity of exports we shall be receiving about 30% less in terms of non-devalued currencies than we received today.

Again, that portion of our sterling balance which is convertible into non-devalued currencies, will depreciate by 30% and this will be a loss to us. Further more, as prices rise in the U.K., our sterling balances as such will suffer a loss in real value. Immediately, the stress on our internal economy is likely to be equally severe The budget of the Central Government, already in [illegible] still more. The difficulties of holding the internal price level, which is one of our major preoccupations, will also increase. But the choice is Hobson's choice, for were we not to devalue, we would be worse off than what we shall be."

DEVALUE RUPEE FURTHER

C. H. Bhabha's Proposal

Mr. C. H. Bhabha, former Commerce Minister of the Government of India, said the devaluation of the pound sterling was "a wise and realistic decision of the British Government."

Mr. Bhabha added: "It is not what the Americans want the British to do, nor is it what the British wish to do; it is simply the inevitable that had to happen and has happened. The Britisher has accepted the cold logic of events and responded readily to the realities of the situation."

So far as India was concerned, Mr. Bhabha felt that "our Government has missed the bus and failed to act quickly by simultaneous devaluation of our rupee in terms of the sterling to a natural level of 16 D."

He said: "ultimately, such of our exports that find their way to the dollar countries will get an impetus. Already, it is reported that hessian in the Calcutta market has shot up from Rs. 41 to Rs. 56. But the overall unfavourable balance of trade cannot be bridged by this new stimulus alone.

The important fact remains that in view of our age—old connection with Britain, a very large bulk of our foreign trade is still with the sterling area. If India is to benefit at all in this important part of her foreign trade, a mere suitable level for the external value of our rupee in terms of foreign currencies will have to be considered and fixed without much delay."

LONG-TERM ADVANTAGE

Mr. Bhabha added: "I am afraid the Government of India, although they may have been discussing the rupee sterling ratio question now for sometime, have not been able to muster up enough courage to devalue our rupee to its realistic rate of 16 D. While the repercussions of this may be adverse on our food import and self-sufficiency programme temporarily, the long term advantages of an economic regeneration of our industries, commerce and trade lies only in fixing a realistic rate for our currency in terms of other world currencies and specially the sterling.

"To end the present economic crisis facing us, a devaluation of the rupee in terms of sterling, simultaneously with the cut in the prices of essentials, sub-stantial reduction in Government expenditure, ceiling of wages and a revised labour policy are urgently necessary. As in the case of England, the inevitable will be forced on the rupee in the near future."

REMOVE EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

Check Internal Prices

Mr. Chinoobhai C. Javeri, President of the All India Exporters Association, said that the devaluation "will certainly give an impetus to our exports to hard currency countries as well as to other markets in commodities in which these countries compete with us."

Mr. Javeri added: "In the long run, prices will adjust themselves to economic levels in the international markets, and it will be possible for us to export in future, only if our prices continue to be competitive.

We must not forget that we will still continue to meet competition from the sterling areas and, therefore, it is absolutely essential to see that our prices do not rise. As long as Japan continues to be a hard currency area, the fears of Japanese competition to our nearby markets will for the time being be allayed."

Mr. Javeri urged that the Government of India should remove the restrictions on exports, wherever they existed, so that full advantage might be taken of the devaluation.

Mr. Durga Prasad R. Khaitan, President of the All-India Manufacturers' Export Association welcomed the devaluation of rupee and said: "Our cost of production and prices were higher in comparison to world prices. The necessity of making our prices competitive was being felt for a long time. The present devaluation will give the necessary stimulus to exports."

REACTIONS NOT EASY TO CHART

Output In U.S. Will Be Scaled Down

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India stated today in Madras: "Devaluation of pound sterling in terms of dollars—one of the best kept secrets suddenly sprung on the world today—will provoke far reaching reactions in international trade not only between sterling and dollar areas but also inter within the sterling bloc.

"Broadly speaking, its effect will be to make imports from U.S.A. more costly and exports to U.S.A. more advantageous. This may prove to be an over-simplified statement, for the reactions of multilateral forces now released are not so easy to chart. Already difficulties over earning dollar exchange have led to a substantial cuts in dollar imports and devaluation in its immediate effect would be to confirm these cuts and perhaps carry them further.

"Devaluation will directly affect U.S.A. economy in two ways. The market for its products in other countries will shrink and in the home market itself competition will set in. To the extent that those products of U.S.A. represent prime necessities like food-stuffs, the shrinkage may not involve a serious upset immediately but the altered conditions will create an active ferment to make every country self-sufficient for her prime needs.

"The time-lag involved in such rectification of economy should prove of value to U.S.A. to scale down her industrial output to the more natural proportions of a stable peace economy for the world. The ten point programme involved in the three-power conference should help in adjusting and accommodating peace time needs by evolutionary means.

"A shake up was necessary to redeem world economy and devaluation presumably represents the surgical part of the treatment, all efforts to maintain the credit of the exchange having failed to serve. There was uneasy perception that short of such drastic remedies the situation cannot be redeemed among the knowledgeable few in U.S.A. and that explains why they advocated a step not immediately in their interests.

SHREWD SPECULATORS TAKE ADVANTAGE

Prices Marked Up In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Calcutta received the devaluation announcement with surprise. It was not generally expected that the pound sterling would be so drastically devalued. But shrewd speculators got the scent of it on Friday, and in Calcutta prices for the speculative shares like Indian Iron and Steel Corporation were marked higher by one to two points today, though the markets are officially closed and will not reopen before Friday next.

The effect of devaluation is always considered to be bullish for stock markets and export commodities, and this is the reason for the firmer trend in the gunny market, where nine porters hessian are quoted upto Rs. 55 per ready position. In the bullion market, ready gold is quoted at Rs. 125 per tola and ready silver is quoted at the rate of Rs. 170 per 100 tolas.

Trade circles here feel that small imports and higher exports to dollar countries will be beneficial to Indian industries, and the outlook is said to have definitely improved. According to these circles, the trend of developments will be determined by the policy adopted by Pakistan and the general reaction to devaluation policy in other countries in the sterling area.

MORE INFLATION

Commenting on the devaluation announcements, Mr. A. J. Elkins, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, said today that the immediate effect of devaluation would be to add approximately 30 per cent to the rupee cost of India's essential purchases from the dollar areas.

He said: "As India is still a large importer of foodstuffs from this area, the decision to devalue will inevitably result in further inflationary tendencies developing, unless prompt and effective measures are taken to control prices of essential supplies, particularly internal food prices, and to prevent the attempts which may otherwise manifest themselves of profiteering in dollar goods already in this country.

India, Mr. Elkins added, would of course benefit so far as exports to dollar areas were concerned, notably in jute manufactures, tea, mica and manganese. But here again, and particularly so far as jute goods were concerned, it was essential that local market operations should not be allowed adversely to affect the lower export values which should be so useful in recovering lost ground in the dollar markets.

PRICE OF PARTNERSHIP WITH U.K.

CALCUTTA, Sept 19

Dollar Imports Impossible

Mr. Lakshmipat Singhania, President of the Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, described the extent of devaluation as staggering. "Here it seems to my mind India has been paying the price of Commonwealth partership", he said.

Mr. Singhania said that personally he was not optimistic of a quantitative expansion of dollar export trade to a great extent as a consequence of devaluation. On the other hand, he added, all dollar imports would now be rendered almost impossible.

India would probably fade out of the picture as a buyer of U.S.A. goods unless substantial tariff relief was given to these goods, the scope for which was also very limited. The Central budget would also reflect adversely on this new rate of exchange in the form of other increased outgoings, he said.

MADRAS SCHEMES TO BE REVIEWED

Machinery Prices Higher

"The programme of the various projects of the Government will have to be reviewed in view of the implications of the devaluation of the sterling," said Mr. M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, Madras in an interview, to the U.P.I., when asked what he thought would be the possible repercussions of the devaluation of the sterling on imports of machinery etc., from dollar and sterling areas.

Mr. Barthavatsalam said that prices of machinery etc., that had to be imported from dollar areas in the future would go up, and imports from sterling areas would be subject to long delays.

This would result in the upsetting of the time tables fixed, for the execution of the various projects especially hydro-electric ones, had to be executed only by imports of machinery from dollars areas.

INCENTIVE TO EXPORTS

Mr. C. M. Kothari, Sheriff of Madras and leading stock exchange expert, said, "devaluation is a temporary device for giving an incentive to exports and lower imports.

Adjustments were bound to follow and the temporary effect would fade away in due course, Mr. Kothari added.

For the last six months, due to heavy strain on the sterling it had been a foregone conclusion that the U. K. will depreciate the sterling in terms of dollar," Mr. Kothari said.

"Even the Economist", London, gave this implied indication. None was able to foresee that the depreciation will be so heavy as 30 per cent. It was a victory of the financial experts of U. K. to convince the U.S.A. Treasury, that without such heavy depreciation of the sterling the drain would continue to disturb the financial equilibrium.

The result will be that exporters of raw materials and produce like tea, hides and skins, mica, jute, manganese, oil seeds, resin, etc., will get 30 per cent more if contracts in dollar are pending, but in respect of new sales for exports, U.S.A. may quote lower in dollars.

"As regards imports from U.S.A. and Japan, the cost if quoted in dollars will be higher by 30 per cent in respect of rupees.

MURDER AND LOOT BY DACOITS

RAJKOT, Sept. 19 (PTI).—One person was murdered and goods worth about Rs. 20,000 looted when a gang of armed dacoits raided Junasavar village of Kundla Mahal in Gohilwad district last night, according to reports reaching here.

The dacoits cut off the noses of five persons. The condition of one of them is serious. Further details are lacking.

The dacoits have been ravaging the area for some time. Nine nose-cutting incidents have already been reported.

CITY BANKERS MEET

SIR B. RAMA RAU ASSURES RESERVE BANK'S HELP

'AD HOC' Committee Formed To Watch Situation

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Sir B. Rama Rau, met representatives of the Bombay Banks at the Reserve Bank this afternoon and called upon them to extend to him their fullest co-operation in giving effect to the declared objects of devaluation.

Sir B. Rama Rau had left New York on Wednesday last and arrived in Delhi on Friday night, but his movements were kept secret in order to avoid speculation in regard to the object of his sudden return from America.

The Governor, after welcoming the representatives of the banks, explained to them the implications of devaluation of the sterling and of the rupee in relation to the U.S. dollar, and requested them to avoid making any advances which may aid the speculative elements in the country.

FULL AID PROMISED

Addressing representatives of Bombay banks, Sir B. Rama Rau promised the fullest assistance of the Reserve Bank in solving any difficulties that the banks might encounter as a result of devaluation.

On the other hand, he expected the banks to co-operate fully with the Government and the Reserve Bank in dealing with the situation.

Referring in particular to the problem of inflation, Sir B. Rama Rau primarily a matter to be dealt with by the Government, the bankers could assist considerably by discouraging speculative financing and speculative holding of stocks. The Governor said he was sure the banks would not do anything detrimental to the interests of the country.

The Governor said he would shortly prescribe a weekly statement of advances that would give some indication of the nature and extent of advances given by banks. He would prescribe the form in consultation with the bankers.

On the Governor's suggestion, the bankers formed a small Ad Hoc Consultative Committee to meet him every week and oftener if necessary to watch the situation generally and discuss any special problem arising out of the present measure.

The Committee consists of the Managing Director of the Imperial Bank of India, the President of the Indian Banks Association, the Chairman of the Exchange Banks Association, and the Manager of the Central Bank of

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

Corporations For Poona, Ahmedabad

BILL INTRODUCED IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

POONA, Sept. 19. (PTI).

TWO new Municipal Corporations, one in Poona and the other at Ahmedabad, will be established in the Bombay Province when legislation providing for their establishment is given effect to.

The Bill running into nearly 500 clauses and perhaps the longest piece of legislation that has come for consideration before the Bombay Legislature, was moved in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today by Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, who said it would be referred to a Select Committee.

During the transitory period prior to the holding of the elections to the Corporations, the Ahmedabad City Municipality will function as the Corporation while in Poona, the Municipal Commissioner who was appointed early this year would, with the assistance of twelve members appointed by the Government, carry on its duties.

When the two Corporations are set up, the councillors will be called upon to elect a Deputy Mayor besides a Mayor for their cities. The office of the Deputy Mayor created in the new bill finds no place in the Bombay Corporation. Mr. Vartak hoped that members of the Legislature would welcome this departure.

FEATURES

The basic structure of Municipal Government in the proposed new Corporations would be the same as in Bombay. But in regard to primary education, the executive responsibility would remain with the Municipal School Board instead of a Committee of the Corporation as in Bombay City. Power had been retained by Government to supersede the Corporation or to interfere if anything was done or proposed to be done which was illegal or injurious to the public.

A Transport Committee and a Transport Manager had been created under a statutory provision for the management of the Municipal Transport Service.

It had been provided that Government would fix the number of councillors to each of the Corporation from time to time by a notification. These councillors would be elected by territorial wards. Special constituencies or reservation of seats had been abolished. Elections would be held on the basis of adult franchise and as in the case of Bombay City occupation of business premises or payment of property taxes would be additional qualifications. The system of voting to be followed would be distributive.

Councillors disqualified on the grounds of conviction for an offence involving moral turpitude would not be entitled to continue in office or to be re-elected.

TAXATION

The provisions as regards municipal revenues require the new bodies to levy compulsorily property taxes and tax on vehicles boats and animals.

Octroi, a tax on profession, a tax on dogs, a theatre tax, a toll on animals and vehicles other than motor vehicles and trailers or any other tax which the provincial legislature has power to impose under the Government of India Act could be levied by the Corporations at their discretion.

Power had been given to the municipalities to define the various wards and for regulating the location of factories, noxious trades heights of structures in particular localities, size of building sites, extent of open spaces and architectural features of building so as to preserve aesthetic harmony.

The Minister commended the bill as being more flexible than the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act and as providing improvements upon it. He said that the Bill would be referred to a Select Committee.

SUPPORT

The Bill received wide support from the House but some very strong views were expressed on the wide powers conferred on the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Mirza A. Hassein who is also a member of the Bombay Corporation, said that it was wrong to vest such wide powers in the Commissioners. He was also of the opinion that primary education should have been entrusted to the Corporations instead of the Municipal School Boards constituted under the Bombay Primary Education Act.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar welcomed the legislation, but said it made no provision for the rate payers to go to court and get their grievances redressed if the municipality failed in its obligatory duties.

Discussion on the Bill had not concluded when the House adjourned till tomorrow.

NEW I. G. OF POLICE

Mr. Chudasan, Police Commissioner, who was recently promoted to the post of the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, in the place of Mr. Kamte.

RIVER PROCESSION FOR NEHRU

Kashmir Programme

SRINAGAR, Sept. 19 (PTI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will arrive in a river procession to address the forthcoming session of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference on September 24, according to the present arrangements.

The procession will start from Seventh Bridge across the Jhelum River and will row up river to Srinagar Post and Telegraphs Ghat. It will then walk across to the Sher-e-Kashmir Park beside the old residency where the annual session is to be held.

A special decked boat is being speedily built to carry Pandit Nehru and Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, President of the Conference, in procession. The boat will be manned by 50 men. The entire river route is being attractively decorated and scores of decorated boats will float on the river to greet the Prime Minister.

GENERAL FORM OF INDONESIA UNION

Formula Found

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): A general solution of the character and form of the proposed Netherlands-Indonesia Union was believed here today to have been found. There was considerable optimism in Round Table Conference circles over the results of the week-end conference of delegation leaders, which one leader described as "not unsatisfactory".

Experts are expected to start today working out details for the Political Committee to discuss as soon as possible.

A communique issued today by the Secretariat-General of the Round Table Conference said that during the informal discussion held at the Chateau De Namur "satisfactory progress was made in the work of the conference".

The respective delegations, it added, would now be consulted on the results provisionally achieved.

RUSSIA HAS FAITH IN U. N.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, who arrived here by air today for the United Nations General Assembly, said the Soviet Delegation was fully confident that the United Nations represented "a serious instrument for the maintenance of peace and international security."

Asked if he were optimistic about the outcome of the sessions, he replied: "Yes. I am optimistic by nature".

He told reporters: "There can be no doubt that the General Assembly would be able to solve the important problems before it, providing the nations show a sincere desire to co-operate with each other in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter."

He declared that the Soviet Delegation came "with a firm decision to contribute to the strengthening of the United Nations."

STUDENTS GET A DOSE OF TEAR GAS

Calcutta Rowdyism

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19 (PTI): Police used tear gas after a lathi charge failed to disperse a student demonstration in front of the residence of Dr. B. C. Roy, West Bengal Premier.

The demonstration, which was held in sympathy with 200 hunger striking students of the Presidency College, was preceded by a rally at a nearby maidan. The students shouting slogans, hurled stones and water bottles at the Premier's residence, police said.

CONGRESS WORKER DONE TO DEATH

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Sept. 19.

Mr. Gajanan Sridhar Joshi, a Congress worker of Karavli, Kalyan Taluka, was brutally done to death on Friday afternoon while he was returning home from Kalyan.

It is learnt that Mr. Joshi alighted from a motor bus from Kalyan at Hajimalangad Wadi and started for his village on foot when all of a sudden five people attacked him. It is said he was beaten with sticks on the arms and legs.

The victim was lying unconscious on the road when passers-by removed him to his house. From there he was removed to Kalyan Civil Hospital, but as no doctor was present there, he was removed to Thana Civil Hospital, but he expired before admission.

AIR-INDIA CHIEF RETURNS

Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Chairman, Air India International photographed at Santa Cruz airport on his arrival from Geneva on Monday after attending the executive meeting of the International Air Transport Committee. Photo shows him with his wife and Mrs. D. R. D. Tata.

RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

'INDIA WILL NOT SETTLE MATTERS BY SWORD'

Nehru Reaffirms Faith In Peace By Negotiation

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (PTI).

"INDIA is not interested in war with Pakistan and it does not want war with Pakistan and will have war with Pakistan unless of course if we were attacked; it is a different matter. War can only be injurious to all concerned. We want to get on with our work and Pakistan should get o nwith hers", declared Pandit Nehru while addressing a press conference in Ambala today.

The Prime Minister returned to Delhi this evening after a three-day crowded programme in the East Punjab.

Pandit Nehru gave his impressions of his tour of East Punjab and expressed satisfaction that the Province was fast returning to normalcy. Pandit Nehru also touched upon the Kashmir question and Indo-Pakistan relations.

Pandit Nehru said that there were three major questions for settlement between Pakistan and India apart from other minor questions. They were Kashmir, evacuee property and the issue of canal waters. "The Kashmir question", Pandit Nehru said "stands on a somewhat separate footing from the other two. You know the past history. We have given a number of commitments in regard to Kashmir to the people of Kashmir, and to the people of India. We did not go to Kashmir to enforce any decision in our favour. Naturally for a variety of reasons we would very much like Kashmir to continue to remain with India, but the final decision of that can only be by the people of Kashmir. We have said this always and we did not say this to please Pakistan or as a kind of agreement between Pakistan and India. We said that as between ourselves and the people of Kashmir and if you like, the people of the world".

On the question of evacuee property, Pandit Nehru said it was a very big subject which involved the interests of vast numbers of persons in India and Pakistan. India was prepared for proper arbitration provided terms of reference were laid down.

CANAL WATERS

There was the question of the canal waters and India's case was quite a good case. "We have offered repeatedly to the Pakistan Government", Pandit Nehru said "to settle this question by mutual consultation. "But our experience has been it is very difficult to deal with the Pakistan Government in such matters. They do not wish to commit themselves and if and when any commitment is made it is unmade later on. Now all these matters could be settled by negotiations and where necessary by arbitration. I am prepared to say definitely on behalf of our own Government that we should not wish to settle any matter as between India and Pakistan by the sword. We are prepared to submit to any other peaceful method. Naturally, this assurance can only become complete if the other side is agreeable to and gives similar assurances, as otherwise they become one-sided.

Pandit Nehru deplored the current trend in Pakistan where, he said: "Leading politicians and the Press deliver speeches and continuously write in an impressive way. Whether political or other conditions induced them to do so, I do not know. It is not the kind of way responsible statesmen are supposed to talk. It only incites their own people and rouses passion".

U. S. TOUR

Asked about his American tour, Pandit Nehru said that in another fortnight he would be leaving for the United States at the invitation of the U.S. President and he was eagerly looking forward to the visit. "Naturally", he said, "when I go there, I shall discuss a number of matters with the people in authority there and, wherever necessary, I shall place our Government's points of view in regard to various problems before us and the world."

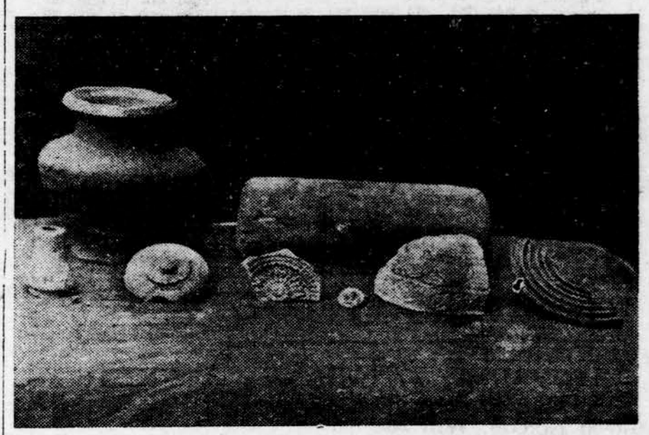
Pandit Nehru said he attached the greatest importance to the question of the rehabilitation of the Punjab. This was intimately connected with the proposed capital and sooner the Provincial Government decided the question the better. Delay would be harmful.

The Prime Minister referred to the magnitude of the problem of rehabilitation of refugees. Whatever Government did might not be adequate, he said. The refugees themselves were in a difficult position and were frustrated, and their judgment could not be objective.

The right way to study the problem, the Prime Minister said, was to have an objective approach. He conceded that the Government had made many mistakes and the Government machinery was slow in moving. He referred to the difficulties of the Minister in Charge of Refugee Rehabilitation in the Centre and said he was not able to deliver the goods, because he was surrounded by people all the time demanding anything. It was a terrific job.

The Prime Minister was seen off at the Ambala airport by the Governor of the East Punjab, Sir Chandulal Trivedi, the Premier of the Province, Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, and other Ministers and a large number of officials.

PRAGUE, Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter):—Soviet Russia, making one of her rare appearances in European sport, won the International Volleyball Tournament which ended here to-day. Czechoslovakia was second.



Some of the articles unearthed at Naliasar-Sambhar in Rajasthan.

FRESH LIGHT ON HISTORY OF RAJASTHAN

Greek Coins Discovered At Sambhar

JAIPUR, Sept. 19.

THE discovery of over fifty Indosassanian and punch-marked copper coins at Naliasar-Sambhar in Rajasthan throws fresh light on the history of Rajasthan.

This numismatic material which includes a silver coin of Menander (Circular .7" — Helmeted bust of King facing right Greek Legend Basileos soteros, below Menandrou on obverse etc.) shows that during the period to which these Indo-Greek and Indo-Sassanian coins belong, Sambhar and other country around it like Bairat and its surrounding area formed part of the Greek Dominion.

Menander was probably the first to invade Rajputana and that is why similar such coins in a greater number were found in Bairat in the year 1935 by late Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni.

Of the other finds are beautiful carnelian beads, parts of a gold earpendent, terracotta pieces and a number of terracotta beads with holes in them for thread to run through them, and a steatite cover. Parts of utensils found include jar covers of a familiar type with shape of a circular disc marked with concentric grooves and some covers with stray letters in "Brahmi", an ancient script of India.

The coins were unearthed as work for the conservation of excavated sites affected with rain during the current monsoon season was proceeding. They were found inside the earth some 15 ft. below the level of the mound in the main trench.

A close-up view of the obverse of a silver coin of Menander (helmeted bust of king facing right, Greek legend and Basileos sotero.)

A close-up view of the reverse of a silver coin in Menander.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

MISS NANCY de Scaffa, alias Miss Universe (1947), descended upon this benighted city like a bolt from the blue. Among the many revelations that this dame has floated—apart from the 4,300 smitten who offered matrimony and were sacrificed to film career, and the Shah of Persia, also—ran—is one which, in the elegant language of a distinguished ex-colleague, stinks.

Miss N. de S., according to a report, spurns soap and water for the face, prefers plain water, cream or cut cucumbers. She is fond of French perfumes. This is understandable: in the words of the Poet,

She uses scent who never uses soap,
Surely a perfume is better than a stink.

But, leaving aside the odour of it all, I must say that this is a serious breach of hospitality. We are very expert in manufacturing soap. But our perfumes require a certain native aesthetic sense to be used well. Even the most tolerant of beauty judges would withdraw the apple if Miss N. de S. appeared in an attar-dripped state.

I don't think that Beauty Queens ought to condemn so bluntly one business and boost another. After all, if cleanliness is next to godliness, the soap manufactury is a good honest one which deserve public support. As I see the bright shining faces of my unsophisticated fellow passengers in the suburban, I have the satisfaction that comes from being amongst those who do not pretend to look better than they are. This perfumery business gets my goat, to put it mildly. I have much sympathy for the cosmetics trade but I am too fair-minded to allow of the entire sabotaging of soap. Moreover, the thought of our younger generation (female) sitting around with cucumber bits sticking to their face is a bit overpowering. And vegetables are not at their best when attached to human beings. If it is necessary for winning a beauty prize to sit around with cucumber slapped on one's face, no doubt many of our women would go through the process. But it is time we called a halt to THIS CIVILISATION. I do not think that Miss N. de S. should have been encouraged and though our oldest member made the pilgrimage to Prospect Chamber last Saturday and has returned "more benefitted by the press conference than by any three things put together," I think that it is not right.

But who listens to an old fellow like me? Much more effective will be the unanimous decision of all the women who are hovering on the fringe of journalism, that Miss Universe is not all she thinks she is. They do not see what the journalists (male) who have had 365 days of opportunities for interviewing them, find in the new arrival. And in the rather superior tone of those Who Know Better, they are strongly inclined to tell Miss N. de S., "Go Wash Your Face."

SPECIAL WINTER EXCURSION FARES

Air India International's Gesture

BOMBAY, Monday.

Air-India International in conjunction with Air-India are introducing Special Excursion return fares between India and U.K., to take effect from 1st October 1949. These excursion fares will mean a saving of Rs. 936 (£70) for the passenger travelling from Bombay to U.K. and return. The special reductions will also be available from Delhi, Calcutta Madras, Colombo, and Bangalore. The period of validity of tickets will be 4 months and the journey will have to be completed by 31st March 1950.

These reductions in the passenger fares have the approval of the International Air Transport Association.

The rebate usually given to Children under the normal fares is applicable on these concession fares also, and the free baggage allowance remains the same.

EXTINCTION OF CHARKA

Mr. Patil On Gandhian Philosophy

BOMBAY, Monday.

In a discourse on Karmayoga at the People's Hall, Congress House on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti said:

"It is a common understanding that with the passing away of the Mahatma his preachings have been rendered insignificant. This is understood particularly with reference to the gradual disappearance of the Charka economy for which the Mahatma carried on dispassionate propaganda during his lifetime. The disappearance of Charka, however, does not mean that the preachings of the Mahatma are extinct with him.

"It is to maintain the economic equilibrium of this country that we have to depend on machine made products instead of using hand-made ones. And the Charka does not denote the very preachings of Gandhiji. It was only an emblem of poverty of this country. Gandhiji lived all his life and strived for the uplift of the masses. He took this work as his primary duty towards the country and always adhered to it. He translated Karmayoga into action by sticking to duty. We would have stood to Gandhiji's preachings if we adhered to our duties and always did what we could for the nation in our own humble way.

MUTT AND JEFF—Oh Well, It Was Only Summer Stock Anyway

By BUD FISHER.

IT IS! IT IS! IT IS! IT IS! IT IS! IT IS!
WHAT IS?
OH HELLO, MUTT! I GOT A SPEAKIN' PART IN A SHOW! AT THE END I SAY, "IT IS!"
THREE WEEKS LATER
IT IS! IT IS! IT IS! IT IS! IT IS! IT IS!
MY DEAR, NOW WE WILL LIVE HAPPY EVER AFTER!
SO THIS IS THE END!
IS IT?

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